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NAKASONE HINTS AT FISCAL 1986 INCOME TAX CUT

OW110917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone hinted Saturday that the government may introduce a substantial income tax cut in fiscal 1986. Nakasone told an ad hoc committee on government subsidies in the House of Councillors he would like to cut income tax and corporate taxes in the future. He emphasized, however, that any cuts would be intended to correct the defects of the present taxation system and not to stimulate domestic demand.

The prime minister made the remarks in reply to opposition Socialist questioner Wataru Kubo, who asked if the government would be ready to implement tax cuts in order to expand domestic demand. Nakasone said he would give positive consideration to income tax reductions in connection with a review of the postwar taxation system.

Despite his denial, Nakasone's statement was taken to mean that he favors income tax cuts to boost domestic demand, observers said. His remarks also showed his support for growing demands within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party that the government carry out income tax cuts in fiscal 1986.

Nakasone stopped short of promising tax reductions in 1986 but said he is aware that tax cuts are an effective way of promoting consumption and such steps should be taken as soon as possible. At the recent Bonn summit of Western democracies, Japan came under pressure from its allies to take measures to increase domestic demand as a means to increase its imports and trim its huge trade surplus.

State Minister Toshio Komoto told the meeting that Japan's economy is picking up due largely to brisk exports and growing capital investment. He said individual consumption and housing investment, which account for nearly 60 percent of Japan's gross national product, still remain at low levels. He stressed the need for measures to stimulate individual consumption and investment in housing to bring about a balanced growth in the domestic economy.

DEFENSE BUDGET MAY EXCEED 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW111157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said in the Diet Saturday that Japan's next five-year defense buildup plan will be worked out in disregard of the eight-year-old policy of limiting such spending to less than 1 percent of gross national product.

Answering questions at an upper house special committee session on subsidies, Nakasone said the 1 percent GNP limit and the formulation of the fiscal 1986-1990 plan by the Defense Agency were different issues. The next five-year defense buildup program is expected to be prepared for final approval in July.

The prime minister's remarks, made in reply to a Communist questioner, mean that the proposed total defense spending during the five-year period may reach the 20 trillion yen level, exceeding 1 percent of estimated GNP for the period of 18.8 trillion to 19.4 trillion yen. Nakasone said that the government would try to maintain the policy of limiting defense spending within the 1 percent GNP limit. But he indicated that the Defense Agency was not directly affected by the policy in working out the next program.

The prime minister's remarks came after the director general of the agency, Koichi Kato, said at the same session that it would be difficult to maintain future defense spending at a level below 1 percent of GNP and at the same time to achieve the basic defense plan prescribed in 1972.

ABE DISCUSSES BONN SUMMIT, ECONOMIC TASKS, SDI

OW121153 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 12 May 85

[Panel discussion entitled "Bonn Summit and Future Diplomatic Tasks" attended by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, LDP's Toshiki Kaifu, JSP's Kanji Kawasaki, Komenito's Ichiro Watanabe, Democratic Socialist Party's Takashi Yonezawa, and JCP's Koichi Ueda, and moderated by NHK chief commentator Kazuo Okamura; date not given -- recorded at NHK studio]

[Excerpts] [Okamura] A summit was held in Bonn, West Germany, early this month, and at plenary sessions of both the lower and upper houses last week, Prime Minister Nakasone delivered a report on the summit which was followed by interpellations by each party. Today, we will have a panel discussion entitled "Bonn Summit and Future Diplomatic Tasks" with officials of various parties who are experts in this field and Foreign Minister Abe who attended the summit. First of all, I would like to ask each of the party officials here how he appraises the outcome of the Bonn summit. Let us now hear Foreign Minister Abe, who attended the summit, make his own assessment.

[Abe] In fact, it was the third summit I attended as foreign minister. Being the 11th, this year's summit was fruitful and -- as Mr Watanabe pointed out -- mature summit in many ways. In particular, it was held at what might be called a milestone, the year marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, and it issued a political declaration in this context. The declaration reaffirms the determination of the participating nations to unite under the banner of freedom and democracy by transcending the confrontation which existed between them as the victors and the vanquished when the war ended and to maintain the current system; it also reaffirms the determination to promote peace and disarmament, which is important at this juncture when U.S.-USSR nuclear arms reduction talks are under way.

In the economic sphere, instead of criticizing each other for their problems -- Japan has the problem of opening its markets, the United States is beset with an over valued dollar and high interest rates, and Europe has its own problems -- the summit agreed to strive for sustained growth without inflation by solving these problems through cooperative efforts. To this end, the summit agreed to open a new round of multilateral trade negotiations as soon as possible.

The summit also agreed to actively tackle problems involving developing countries, especially Africa. Overall, in my view, the summit was a big success in its own way. I believe Japan was able to play its own role with flying colors.

[Okamura] The Bonn summit issued a political declaration, an economic declaration, and the chairman's summary. Let us deal with the separate categories of issues one at a time. First, I would like to begin with economic issues. As some of you gentlemen pointed out, we had feared a Japan bashing by the other participating nations, but no bashing took place. However, European countries and the United States take a serious view to Japan's huge trade surpluses, do they not?

[Okamura] Foreign Minister Abe, much controversy is expected over whether to expand domestic demand and how to open our markets. On expanding domestic demand, the government party is divided on the question of whether domestic demand should be expanded under public sector initiatives or through fiscal spending. What is your opinion?

[Abe] Of course, there is controversy within the government party. But, given the current fiscal condition of Japan, it is impossible to take active fiscal steps to revitalize the economy. We cannot issue more deficit-covering government bonds. Nevertheless, something must be done. Then what is it that must be done? As the other panelists have pointed out, we have to strain our wits and come up with good ideas, such as easing existing regulations, giving full play to private sector initiatives, and introducing shorter working hours.

At the Bonn summit, there was an argument over the need to stimulate domestic demand in order to revitalize the economy and markedly increase the inflow of goods from developing countries. Since each country -- Japan as well as the European countries and the United States -- is in such fiscal straits that it cannot resort to fiscal policy, it was suggested at the summit that each strain its wits to devise various other ways such as tax revision. The government party is unanimous in acknowledging the need to stimulate domestic demand. The summit heard reports on stimulating domestic demand. Then how is this to be accomplished? In my opinion, this should be done not by fiscal measures but by some other means. I think this is possible.

To be honest, when I attended the recent OECD ministerial council meeting, I had a keen feeling of being isolated, but at the recent summit, I felt an atmosphere of cooperation with each trying to help others. What Mrs Thatcher said was impressive. She said that she was fearful of protectionism in the United States, that as things stood now in the United States, nobody knew what would come of congressional moves; this made her change her mind in support of an early opening of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. In my opinion, Japan's 9 April economic package also must have had an effect on the summit in its own way. In the final analysis, we must expand domestic demand while maintaining free trade, not only for the interests of advanced nations but also for the interests of developing nations.

[Okamura] Foreign Minister Abe, opposition panelists have touched on U.S. military spending, fiscal deficits, and other problems. How did the summit handle these problems?

[Abe] At the conference, frank views were expressed on them, and the United States itself acknowledged their existence. In my opinion, unless the fiscal deficit problem is solved, genuine economic growth without inflation is impossible. Moreover, high interest rates are dealing a heavy blow to developing countries, and the summit economic declaration covered this issue. There were lively debates on this problem, the magnitude of which the United States itself acknowledged. That is why the United States agreed to solve the problem by its own efforts. Nevertheless, the question of U.S. fiscal deficits, which the United States itself acknowledges, must be resolved.

As pointed out in the political declaration, disarmament is the problem. If U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations progress, U.S. military spending will be reduced to some extent. That is why, in its political declaration, the recent summit agreed that the West will unite as one and support a U.S.-USSR summit so that it can produce good results. So, you see, the summit gave weight to the disarmament issue. Mr Ueda, you visited the Soviet Union. We, for our part, are united in recognizing the importance of disarmament, which, if realized, will lead to a reduction in fiscal deficits. This was clearly perceived by the recent summit. You talk as if you had observed from the backstage what we were doing in Bonn.

[Okamura] Foreign Minister Abe, the Japanese Government has been very enthusiastic about holding a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. What are the prospects for this new round, and how will Japan tackle this question?

[Abe] As I said earlier, a new round is indispensable in promoting a free world trade system and realizing economic stability and development for the whole world. Yet, little progress has been made toward opening the proposed new round. As I briefly mentioned earlier, the 13 April OECD ministerial council meeting, attended by 24 nations, was largely passive about the proposed new round. But suddenly, at the recent summit, the participating nations, except France, agreed to start negotiations next year. This reflects a sense of crisis over the recent rising tide of protectionism, mainly in the United States. If this tide should gain full force, giving rise to bilateral trade disputes and giving birth to economic blocs, the situation would become just like that which existed on the eve of World War II. That is why it is necessary to take concerted action to open a new round. French President Mitterrand did not oppose the idea of a new round itself. All the summiteers agreed to open the round soon.

However, France fears that if the new round is to start next year, it may force a drastic change in the EC's common agricultural policy. Being the leading agricultural nation among the EC countries, France fears that it might be singled out and that the United States might force a change in French agricultural policy. I presume these fears prompted President Mitterrand to draw a line against starting the new round next year. Prime Minister Nakasone told President Mitterrand that Japan shared the same feelings when it came to agriculture. Japan suggested that in opening the new round, a balanced approach be taken, pointing out that there are various problems, such as agricultural, service, and procurement problems. We told President Mitterrand that we would take this approach and asked him to agree to opening the round next year. But he urged us to wait until after next year, although he was not against opening the round soon.

Thus the summit went so far as to agree to hold senior high-level talks after this summer and to hold a GATT ministerial council meeting in November. In my opinion, therefore, if Japan pushes for a new round by saying what needs to be said, keeping the French opinion in mind, there are bright prospects for a new round. It is not at all impossible to open the round next year.

[Okamura] There are many other economic issues yet to be discussed, but we have only a quarter of the allowed time left. Attention at the Bonn summit was focused on the issue of the so-called SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative. Foreign Minister Abe, I read the political declaration, but I still do not know for sure, and the chairman's summary given by West German Chancellor Kohl also did not mention how the summit as a whole evaluated it. Was the issue discussed at length at the foreign ministers talks?

[Abe] Yes. It was not incorporated in the political declaration. An agreement to that extent was not reached, so it was impossible to have it incorporated. However, the issue was discussed at the foreign ministers talks, and this was stated in the chairman's summary. The summit participants have different positions on SDI. One supports it; another thinks that it is justified; and still another has an understanding of it. In this sense, I think that SDI is not yet mature enough. Of course, at the foreign ministers talks, Secretary of State Shultz gave thorough explanations on SDI, and animated discussions were held. However, a conclusion was not drawn.

[Ueda] I have a question to ask of Mr Abe. A certain newspaper carried an article on the dinner party hosted for the foreign ministers on 3 May. It said that, Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti suggested that the SDI question not be included in the chairman's summary, and the French foreign minister seconded him.

Then, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz asked them, are you allies nonetheless? At that point, Foreign Minister Abe cut in to say that if the chairman's summary did not mention the SDI question, it would only make the Soviet Union happy because it would be a sign of the West in disarray. Now, Foreign Minister Abe, having assumed this posture on the outrageous SDI, do you still claim to be using prudence? In my opinion, an understanding means support.

[Okamura] Mr Abe, since Mr Watanabe raised the question of the possibility of nuclear weapons resembling x-ray radar being used, would you answer his and Mr Ueda's questions together?

[Abe] SDI is a very long-range plan. I do not know if it will become a reality while we are still alive. Regarding Japan's attitude toward it, President Reagan explained at the Los Angeles summit early this year that it is not a nuclear weapon but a nonnuclear weapon, and not an offensive weapon but a defensive weapon. He said that it would neutralize ballistic missiles and thus eventually lead to the abolition of nuclear arms by neutralizing them.

[Ueda] We know that it is all a lie.

[Abe] Japan, of course, is an atomic bomb victim. Although the Communist Party monopolizes talk on the abolition of nuclear arms, to eliminate nuclear arms is the cherished desire of all Japanese. A defensive weapons system which will lead to the abolition of nuclear arms will be developed. The Soviet Union also is already conducting research on it. Therefore, Japan has said that it understands the U.S. study of the program. Japan's attitude has been consistent. Some charge that Prime Minister Nakasone representing Japan at the latest summit stood out, or something, but this is groundless. Japan has been consistent in taking the position that it understands SDI.

[Ueda and another interrupt but their remarks are unintelligible]

[Okamura] Please continue.

[Abe] I cannot talk about the contents of the foreign ministers talks here. It was agreed that would not talk about it. However, at least, SDI...[Okamura interrupts]

[Okamura] Although debate is getting heated, regrettably, time is up.

[Abe] This is regrettable.

[Okamura] Yes. [laughter] Thank you very much.

VICE DEFENSE MINISTER NATSUME VISITS PRC

For Beijing XINHUA accounts of the visit to the PRC by Vice Defense Minister Haruo Natsume, see the Northeast Asia section of the 10 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SALMON FISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR RATIFIED

OW130929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 13 KYODO -- A new Japanese-Soviet fishery agreement came into force after the two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on its ratification in Moscow Monday, Japanese officials said. The pact, signed here on Sunday, governs Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific.

Japanese and Soviet negotiators will soon begin talks to set Japan's 1985 salmon hauls, the officials said. In Tokyo, plenary sessions of both houses of the Diet approved the nine-article agreement.

The three-year accord, which replaces the 1978 Japan-Soviet agreement in fishery cooperation, provides the Soviet Union with authority over salmon fishing in the north-western Pacific. In 1984, the Soviet Union agreed to allow Japan to catch 40,000 tons of salmon, for which Japan paid 4.25 billion yen in what officials call fishery cooperation fees.

TOKYO TRADE TALKS SCHEDULED WITH ASEAN, EC

OW101319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Japan will hold a series of talks in Tokyo with the European Community (EC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from late this month to next month, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. At these talks, ministry sources said, Japan will face demands for inclusion of measures beneficial to the EC and ASEAN countries in Japan's "action program" to be determined in July to implement a new market-opening package adopted on April 9.

The Japan-EC talks will start with a meeting of the trade expansion committee (TEC) on May 30 and 31, followed by high-level consultations early in June. Then a conference of Japanese and ASEAN economic ministers will take place on June 26-27 or June 27-28, the ministry said.

Both EC and ASEAN nations have expressed dissatisfaction that Japan's new package pays much greater attention to U.S. interests than to those of EC and ASEAN countries.

At the series of talks with the EC and ASEAN, Japan will also call for active participation in preparations for the proposed new round of multilateral trade talks which it hopes to get under way next year.

The recent economic summit of industrialized democracies in Bonn failed to produce complete agreement on the start of the talks next year. Japan, along with the United States, is a main advocate of the new round within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT ON KOREAN SPEED BOAT

OW110409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami denied Saturday a newspaper report which said a North Korean high speed boat was allowed to get away from Japanese territorial waters out of political considerations.

Fujinami made the denial in commenting on a YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper report which said the boat, disguised as a Japanese fishing vessel, was let go on April 25 because the government did not want to worsen the climate for North-South Korea dialogue. He said the Maritime Safety Agency's patrol boat had tried to chase an unidentified boat but failed to seize it. He also denied the newspaper's claim that the government had discussed the matter and decided against seizing the ship. Commenting on the boat's country of origin, Fujinami said the government "has not concluded" that it was a North Korean ship.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH PAK SONG-CHOL IN MOSCOW

SK110105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0041 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on May 9 met Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, who is heading the party and government delegation of our country on a visit to the Soviet Union.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed deep thanks for this and extended sincere greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song. The Soviet people will march shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people on the road of the common struggle, he said. He also extended his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pak Song-chol, Group Returns

SK111545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home today by air after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Yun So, minister of labor administration, Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also present to meet the delegation. The delegation left Moscow on May 10.

MILITARY DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW REPORTED

SK110402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] On 7 May, the DPRK military delegation led by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of general staff of the KPA, arrived in Moscow to attend functions marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Ivashutin, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces [title as heard] and director general of the Political Department, and personages concerned. DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and military attache of the embassy Kim Hak-san were also at the airport.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING SOVIET AIR FORCE SQUADRON

Rally Welcomes Squadron

SK120532 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] A soldiers' rally of the KPA Air Force Headquarters was held at the 8 February House of Culture on the afternoon of 9 May good-will visit to our country.

At the rally site, the Korean and Soviet national flags were displayed, as well as slogans reading "We warmly welcome the visit to our country by the members of the Soviet Air Force squadron," "Long live the indestructible militant friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union," and "We send militant greetings to the Soviet people and soldiers greeting the 40th anniversary of victory in the (Fatherland War)."

Invited to the rally were the members of the Soviet Air Force squadron led by Aleksandr Grigoryevich Shekh, representative of the Air Force General Staff of the Far Eastern Military District, and Gennadiy Sergeyevich Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in our country. Cho Myong-nok, colonel general of the KPA, and other generals and officers participated in the rally together with the soldiers.

When the members of the Soviet Air Force squadron entered the rally site, the children offered them bouquets of flowers. The rally began with the playing of the Soviet national anthem and the national anthem of our country, (Chong Chi-hwan), major general of the KPA, spoke first at the rally:

[Begin (Chong Chi-hwan) recording] Comrades: Today, when all the workers of the country and the officers and men of the KPA are waging a vigorous struggle to decorate this year marking the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party as one of the most glorious years in the history of our fatherland, we are very glad to meet the members of the Soviet Air Force squadron on a good-will visit to our country on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland War of the Soviet people.

I would first like to warmly welcome your visit to our country in the name of the officers and men of the KPA and our pilots. [applause] Availing myself of this opportunity, I also send warm congratulations and warm militant greetings, through you, to the fraternal Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army who are significantly marking the 40th anniversary of the great victory in the Fatherland War. [applause]

Korea and Soviet Union are friendly neighbors who are connected with each other by a river. The peoples of the two countries have struggled together from early days for the common ideal and objective, and closely supported and cooperated with each other. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Communists and patriotic people actively struggled during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, protecting with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world.

The fraternal Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army shed their blood for our people in their cause of the liberation of the fatherland, and numerous officers and men of the Red Army registered great exploits in the sacred war for the freedom and liberation of Korea and laid down their noble, youthful lives.

Truly, Korean-Soviet friendship is a traditional friendship with long historical roots, a traditional friendship formed through the struggle for the victory of the common cause, and a solid friendship continuously strengthened and developed, overcoming historical trials.

In particular, the historical trip to the Soviet Union in May of last year by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his meetings and talks with the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union were historic events that placed the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship onto a new higher plane. [applause]

The Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been further solidified and developed by the great leader's visit to the Soviet Union, is greeting a period of new efflorescence today under the great interest and consideration of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and our people. [applause]

I am firmly convinced that the mutual visits of the Air Force squadrons of the two countries, which are now in progress amid the great interest and consideration of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, will, undoubtedly, provide excellent opportunities to promote the militant friendship between the Armies of our two countries and to strongly demonstrate the revolutionary unity and militant solidarity between the peoples and Armies of the two countries as class allies. [applause] [end recording]

He said that, after the victory in socialist revolution, the Soviet people have honorably defended the gains of the revolution by courageously repulsing the schemes of aggression, interference, destruction, and subversion by the enemies at home and abroad, and triumphantly pioneered the untrodden road to socialism.

He said that the fraternal Soviet people and soldiers dealt a big blow to fascist Germany and the Japanese militarists by winning victory in World War II under the correct leadership of the CPSU. The speaker said that under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the excellent activist of the party and the state of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the men and officers of the Army are successfully accomplishing today the historic task of smashing the new war provocation scheme by the united imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists, defending a durable peace and the security of the world, and consummating a developed socialist society.

He said: Our people and the soldiers of the People's Army actively support the just position and measures which the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union are taking to resolutely oppose the new war provocation scheme by the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and guarantee the peace and security of Europe and the world. They extend firm solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle for the realization of these goals.

He said that since the national division, our party and the government of the Republic have been making all sincere efforts to reunify the fatherland. He exposed that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are running wild in the scheme to provoke a new war, while pertinaciously adhering to the scheme to fabricate two Koreas.

He said that in order to resolve the Korean issue independently and peacefully, our party and the government of the Republic have put forth a proposal for tripartite talks and have actively struggled for its realization. The speaker said that despite the strong protest and denunciation of public opinion, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are extremely aggravating the situation in our country. He continued:

[Begin (Chong Chi-hwan) recording] Under prevailing situation, and with the sincere wish to reduce the tension prevailing in our country by hook or crook, seek national harmony and trust between the North and the South, and find a way for peaceful reunification, our party and the government of the Republic put forth the epochal proposal again at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK for discussing the holding of talks between our SPA and South Korea's National Assembly and issuing a joint declaration of nonaggression even before the tripartite talks are realized.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people and the men and officers of the Army who always extend firm support to and solidarity with our people's just cause for the fatherland's reunification, while resolutely denouncing the new war provocation scheme by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military clique. [applause]

Consolidating and developing Korean-Soviet friendship is significant in accelerating socialist and communist construction in our two countries, solidifying the unity and cohesion of socialist forces and the international communist movement, and defending the peace and security of the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Our people and the men and officers of the People's Army value the traditional Korean-Soviet relations of friendship, which have long been firmly forged, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They will, in the future, too, march forward, firmly struggling together, hand-in-hand, with the fraternal Soviet people and Army forever until the victory of the common cause in the two countries and the international cause of the working class, while keeping their duty and comradely sense of obligation as a class ally.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union. [applause]

Long live the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War. [applause] [end recording]

Aleksandr Grigoryevich Shekh, representative of the Air Force Staff of the Far Eastern Military District who is leading the Soviet Air Force squadron, made a speech at the meeting. He first sent militant and fraternal greetings to the participants in the meeting in the name of the Soviet Air Force squadron and all the pilots of the Soviet Union and wished the Korean people and the KPA great success in carrying out the tasks put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress and in the regular military exercise.

He noted that mutual visits of the Soviet and the Korean pilots were being made when the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over fascist Germany and Japanese militarism in World War II, a significant event, were being celebrated, and mentioned the fact that the Soviet Army defeated the Japanese Kanto Army in August 1945 and helped the Korean people with their cause of national liberation. He said the the Korean people are cherishing the memory of the Soviet soldiers who died in this process. He continued:

[Begin Shekh recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The Soviet people are really happy to express great satisfaction over the Korean people's successes in the development of the people's economy and in the construction of a new society under the leadership of the WPK, their (?autonomous) vanguard, and the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Soviet people fully support the Korean people's struggle for reunifying their fatherland peacefully and on a democratic basis.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is very tense at present. The basic cause of such tension lies in the occupation of the U.S. aggressive forces in South Korea. Out of the militarist ambition of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is carrying out the role as a bridgehead to wage an aggressive act against the Soviet Union and other [word indistinct] countries. The triangular military alliance among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo is part of such a system. [as heard]

In order to carry out such an aim, they are building many military facilities such as a military base, port, and airport. The KPA soldiers are defending with vigilance the peaceful and creative labor of the Korean people who are actively struggling to carry out the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress.

The decision of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are drawing the great attention of the Soviet people. A decision to convene the 27th CPSU regular congress on 25 (?February) 1986 was made at this plenum.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to mobilize all the people to solve the complicated and vast tasks at the present stage and to provide a condition to carry out the successful construction of a communist society and to defend in a dependable manner the gains of the fatherland and socialism.

The Soviet people are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries and two Armies will be strengthened and developed in such a way that it will promote the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and that it will contribute to crushing the maneuvers of imperialism and the reactionary forces and to ensuring peace in Asia and all over the world.

We actively support the Korean people's just struggle to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to reunify the country peacefully and on a democratic basis. We also welcome the new proposal of the WPK and the DPRK to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. [applause]

The friendly relations between our countries have proved to be in conformity with the interests of the peoples of our two countries and of all socialist countries and with the cause of peace and progress. We value such friendly relations very highly, and we will make every effort to promote them with you. [applause]

Long live the lasting and indestructible Soviet-Korea friendship! [applause] [end recording]

Congratulatory banners were exchanged at the meeting. The meeting ended with the singing of the Internationale. An artist performance was given at the end of the meeting.

Activities of Squadron

SK110841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- The members of the Soviet Air Force squadron headed by Aleksandr Shekh, representative of the Air Force staff of the Far Eastern Military District, visited Mangyongdae on May 9.

The guests went round mementoes preserved in the native home in Mangyongdae, while being briefed on the revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

They posed for a photograph in memory of their visit to the native home in Mangyongdae and inspected the revolutionary sites in Mangyong Hill. They also visited grand monumental creations in Pyongyang on May 10.

They went round the Tower of Chuche Idea, Arch of Triumph and Grand People's Study House which were built in modern fashion in a short period under the tested and wise leadership of our party and expressed admiration at the very excellent style of architecture and its content and level of depiction. The guests also visited the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

Yesterday the members of the squadron visited Unit 809 of the Korean People's Army and met with soldiers of the unit. Talking with each other, soldiers of the two countries deepened feelings of friendship and unity.

Soviet Exhibition Flight

SK101537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Air Force squadron on a goodwill visit to Korea made an exhibition flight on May 10.

The flight was watched by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, Major General Pak Hyong-uk and other generals and officers and men of the Korean People's Army. Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov, military attache Gennadiy Blanov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also saw it.

High-grade flight techniques at high and low altitude were excellently displayed at the exhibition flight. After the exhibition flight, soldiers put garlands around the necks of the squadron members.

Squadron Returns Home

SK130011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Air Force squadron headed by Alesksandr Shekh, representatives of the Air Force staff of the Far East Military District, left here for home on May 12 after paying a goodwill visit to our country.

The members of the Air Force squadron were seen off at the airfield by Maj. General Pak Hyong-uk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Gennadiy Blanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The squadron left the airfield amid the warm send-off of a crowd.

KPA AIR FORCE SQUADRON RETURNS FROM USSR

SK130012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The Air Force squadron of the Korean People's Army headed by Maj. General Pak Song-chu returned home on May 12 after paying a friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airfield by generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET ATTACHE ARRANGES COCKTAIL PARTY

SK121020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- Gennadiy Blanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film show and cocktail party on the evening of May 11 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

Invited there were Colonel Generals Cho Myong-ok and Kim Il-chol, Lieutenant General Chon Chin-su, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Present there were Soviet Ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov and members of the Soviet Air Force squadron headed by Aleksandr Shekh, representative of the Air Force Staff of the Far East Military District.

They first saw a Soviet film. Then the cocktail party took place. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SHANGHAI CPC MUNICIPAL GROUP PAYS VISIT

SK110101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0039 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Guodong, member of the Central Committee of the CPC, and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by train.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

LI PENG MEETS WITH DPRK RAILROAD ART TROUPE

SK121131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Yesterday Li Peng, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, met the commanding personnel and major actors of the railroad art troupe of our country at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing which is visiting China. Present there were Deng Cunlun, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Railways; Li Senmao, vice minister of railways; and Kim Chan-chu, our charge d'affaires ad interim to China. Talks were held there in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHANG JINQUAN CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 11 MAY

SK111550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- Zhang Jinquan, son of Comrade Zhang Weihua, and his party left here on May 11 by train.

The guests were seen off at Sinuiju railway station by Kim Tae-yo, vice-director of the party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Han Yong-sok, secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, and other personages concerned.

CSSR'S GUSTAV HUSAK RECEIVES KIM HWAN 8 MAY

SK110842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on May 8 met with the Korean party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Gustav Husak. Comrade Gustav Husak expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit the warm greetings and good wishes of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and himself to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Hwan Returns Home

SK111543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, flew back home on May 11 after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. The delegation left Prague on May 10.

KCNA ISSUES REPORT ON TROOP DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH

SK101608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issues a report on May 10 upon authorization. The report says:

Now the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people fully support and approve the DPRK's epochal peace-oriented proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and are unanimous in hoping for the relaxation of the tensions in Korea and the opening of a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification through its early realization. But these days there are appearing very illboding military moves going against the desire for detente, peace and reunification in South Korea.

The high-ranking authorities and brasshats of the U.S. imperialists and South Korea frequently showed up at open tables and frontline areas and openly made provocative utterances as never before, raving that "the heart of the North should be struck at" and "the main strategic area of the North should be neutralized", whipping up confrontation and agitating for war.

Synchronising with this, in South Korea a new "offensive strategy" for northward invasion was drawn up and a general operational combat plan of the puppet army is being revised and supplemented in line with this "offensive strategy."

The gravity of the situation is to be seen in the fact that the puppet army is rapidly reinforced and reorganised into an offensive form along with the overall change of the operational combat plan.

The proportion of units of offensive character is drastically increasing in the composition of the South Korean Armed Forces. Special units for "commando" operation in the northern half of the republic are being organised on a full-dress scale at units of all arms and services from the battalion, regiment, division, army corps, field army up to the units under the direct control of the puppet defence ministry, and their numerical strength is as many as 180,000.

Along with this, the combat forces of "marines" specialised in landing operation in the areas of our side and armored units and tank units needed for a high tempo of offensive operation are being reinforced.

What is all the more dangerous is that the Armed Forces of South Korea as a whole are deployed in the frontline area near the Military Demarcation Line to carry out offensive operation any moment.

The 65th Mobilization Division of the puppet army and many other units in the central areas which will be hurled into operational areas once a war is started were recently deployed in the frontline areas one after another.

More than 80-90 percent of the puppet army along with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is deployed in the battle zone near the Military Demarcation Line and is ready to carry out offensive operation any moment. Military exercises reminiscent of real war are being staged on a larger scale in South Korea to increase the capacities of the offensive operation against the northern half of the republic.

Large-scale war exercises, including "Myolgong (destroy communism) 85" against us are being staged almost every day in the areas of the Third Field Army in the western sector of the front, the First Field Army in the eastern sector of the front and the Second Field Army in the middle area after the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises were held with the mobilisation of U.S. forces, South Korean puppet army and even some of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Even hurdle-removing trainings to break through the frontline areas of our side are taking place in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Meanwhile, all officers of the puppet army were supplied with military maps of the northern half of the republic and are undergoing training to familiarize themselves in advance with the areas for their offensive action and the "commando" units of the puppet army, assigned to different provinces in the northern half of the republic, are familiarizing themselves with the customs and manner of speaking in their respective areas.

With the system of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea being further rounded off, thier joint operation commanding system for translating the "offensive strategy" into practice is being completed as days go by in South Korea.

All these illboding developments clearly show that in our country the danger of war for northward invasion, not for "southward invasion," is approaching in actuality. This arouses deep apprehensions in our nation and world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Our people will follow the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with heightened vigilance.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS MILITARY MOVES IN SOUTH

SK130208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 12 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 May commentary: "Dangerous Act To Ignite the Fuse of War"]

[Text] No issue is more important today than easing tensions in Korea and preserving peace. If we do not work out active measures to relax tensions in a situation of military confrontation with the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] between the North and the South, this situation will become irresolvable. The North-South parliamentary talks which we proposed are aimed at solving this urgent question.

Today, the entire nation and the peace-loving people of the world want the North-South parliamentary talks to be held at an early date, tensions to be relaxed in Korea, and a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification to be opened while expressing active support and sympathy with this new peace proposal we put forth.

This notwithstanding, the situation in South Korea is one which runs counter to the demands of the times and the aspirations of the nation. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are frantically perpetrating military operations against us while openly making various bellicose remarks concerning attacks against the northern half of the republic, and so forth.

They reorganized the puppet armed forces into an offensive oriented one, working out offensive strategy for northward invasion and increasing the puppet army. The deployed overall armed forces close to the MDL so as to launch an offensive operation at any time. Numerous armed forces, including the puppet 25th Mobilization Division, which would be mobilized in an operational area only after a war has started, have been deployed in force along the frontline area.

More than 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces are deployed in combat areas close to the MDL together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors forces, assuming a posture for offensive operations.

A series of situations occurring in South Korea is very alarming. Spreading rumors about nonexistent southward invasion, the South Korean puppets are attempting to deceive public opinion, pretending that their provocative military steps are for peace.

There is no one in the northern half of the republic who is attempting to solve the issue of North-South relations by means of force. It is our consistent position and assertion to solve the nation's domestic matters in a peaceful day.

The ringleaders who are increasing the danger of war by disrupting peace in Korea and aggravating tensions are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

At the very moment when we proposed holding North-South parliamentary talks in order to achieve reconciliation and trust and relax tensions, they staged successive war rackets with such a provocative exercise codenamed "Myolgong-85," aggravating tensions, and deployed numerous armed forces in combat areas close to the MDL, thus increasing the practical danger of military clashes. Their reckless act has nothing to do with peace.

The concentrated deployment of the puppet armed forces in the frontline areas is aimed at provoking an aggressive northward war.

Because of the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, an acute situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country. This arouses deep concern among the peace-loving people of the world.

Today, our people are keenly watching the grave situation which exists in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should immediately stop their reckless playing with fire and act with discretion. If they dare perpetrate military adventure in Korea, they will be held totally responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS CONTINUE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES

SK130015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- Over 6,000 students of 26 universities across south Korea held undaunted anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations on May 10, according to a report.

Over 1,400 students of three universities in Seoul started a demonstration, shouting anti-"government" slogans, after holding a rally.

The demonstrators unyieldingly fought the tear gas-firing riot police, throwing Molotov cocktails at them.

Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju held a demonstration, pelting stones at riot police. They held an anti-"government" rally before staging the demonstration.

Over 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul fought stubbornly on May 11, though they clashed with tear gas firing riot police from the beginning of their demonstration.

In the anti-"government" handbills they distributed to reporters that day, the students demanded the expulsion of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, branding him as the "mastermind of the Kwangju massacre."

BRIEFS

PRC XINHUA GROUP VISITS -- Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China headed by its Deputy Director General Yang Jiaxiang arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by air. It was met at the airport by Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Yang Yong-man and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 10 May 85 SK]

YI CHAE-HYONG ELECTED SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK130555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) -- Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, 71, of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was elected speaker of the South Korean National Assembly Monday.

In a balloting prior to the opening plenary session of the 276-seat single-house parliament, the oldest lawmaker in the 12th-term National Assembly won 230 of the 272 votes cast. Rep. Choe Yong-chol of the DJP and Rep. Kim Nok-yong of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) were elected vice speakers in the balloting. Choe and Kim won 232 and 235 votes respectively.

Yi, who has served as an advisor to the government party, said after the election that "I will do my best to decorate the last chapter of my political life as a fair and diligent speaker."

Meanwhile, in an interview with YONHAP news agency, Yi recalled that he was the youngest member of the nation's constituent assembly in 1948 and became the speaker of the National Assembly as the oldest member 37 years later.

In regard to the strong political campaigns expected from the opposition camps, Yi, himself once an opposition member under President Pak Chong-Hui's rule, said "Democracy requires absolutely a process leading diverse opinions into one conclusion. Voices raised in that process are far more valuable than the silence and an indispensable condition for democracy. In a democratic nation we should not regard that as difficult and bothersome."

CHON STRESSES DIALOGUE IN ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

SK130843 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Saying today that the upcoming 4 years, the terms of the 12th National Assembly, would become a greater turning point than ever before in the destiny of the country and the people, President Chon Tu-hwan called for wisely discussing and resolving all problems in the National Assembly. His speech is as follows:

[Begin recording] National Assemblymen, it is the unanimous desire of the people and the demand of the present age that the 12th National Assembly leave an excellent mark in the history of our parliamentary politics as the hall of the people's matured desire. This is because the upcoming 4 years, the period of your term of office, will become a greater turning point than ever before in the destiny of the country and the people.

Very weighty tasks, such as the successful hosting of the Olympics through which we will display the true face of our people to the people of the world, the peaceful yielding of the government with the expiration of the presidential term, and the leading role in relations between the North and the South through which a decisive momentum is expected in the effort to attain peace and unification, are awaiting the care of all of us. When we see that this period, during which the existence and development of our 20 million people will be at stake, will serve as a turning point in our effort to prevent the recurrence of a war and to fulfill a desire to bring about a leap in our state of advancement, it is no exaggeration for us to stress the importance of the 4 years through which we will have to pass. [applause]

Tasks that loom before us in the future will not be easily settled with a few words. No one will deny that the most important issue is stability and unity. The resolution of all problems will be feasible when the tentacle of war is not extended from the outside and when the potential of all the people is pooled completely at home without deviation.

The National Assembly hall is the arena where the foundation of stability is consolidated in a much more lively and firm manner. [applause]

I believe that you will agree that what is needed to achieve this end is the development of politics through dialogue. I believe that the people demand that all problems be wisely discussed in this assembly hall and that measures be sought to resolve these problems. They believe that, if those concerned hold dialogue in a disinterested manner, they will correctly resolve any problems whatsoever.

Firmly believing that you will discuss politics to help the people become confident and hopeful and to extensively attain peace and the prosperity of the country by displaying wisdom in holding dialogue and in rendering cooperation for the sake of the present and future of the country in response to the desire of the people, I wish the 12th National Assembly, and you, blessings in the future. Thank you. [end recording]

6,000 STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE TO PROTEST KWANGJU

SK121140 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 May 85 p 7

[Text] On 10 May, more than 6,000 students from 15 universities in Seoul staged demonstrations after holding report meetings on the truth of the Kwangju incident, demanding the investigation of the truth of this incident and the resolution of campus issues.

The universities that joined the demonstrations that day include Seoul, Koryo, Sogang, Ehwa Woman's, Kyonghui, Sejong, Hongik, Kyonggi, Tongdok Women's, and Seoul Women's Universities, and Methodist Theological College. Students in local areas staged demonstrations the same day at 11 universities, including Chonnam University and Korea Theological College, in connection with the Kwangju incident.

More than 500 students of Hongik, Tongdok Women's, Sejong Universities, and Methodist Theological College staged all-night sit-ins on campuses.

At 1630 the same day, more than 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged a fierce demonstration at the school gate after holding a meeting in front of the library on the campus, demanding the investigation of the Kwangju incident.

The students pitted themselves against police forces after throwing more than 40 Molotov cocktails and inflamed cotton balls at these forces which were trying to check them by firing tear gas bombs when the students attempted to rush outside the school gate, chanting such antigovernment slogans as "Guarantee freedom of publication." The students dispersed 2 and 1/2 hours later. The students threw down part of the school gate and rushed to a point some 100 meters from the school gate.

Prior to the demonstration, the students adopted an open letter to the New Korea Democratic Party and press agencies and demanded that authority to inspect the government offices be exercised to investigate the truth of the Kwangju incident. The students heard testimony on the Kwangju incident from two citizens in their thirties who came from Kwangju.

At 2130 the same day, some of the students staged a torch demonstration at a crossroads in Silrim-dong, breaking the windows of nearby stores. The police arrested five student demonstrators.

At high noon the same day, more than 200 students of the Liberal Arts College of Koryo University staged a demonstration on the democratic plaza on the campus for 40 minutes, holding a placard calling for reproofing those who were responsible for the Kwangju incident. Prior to this, at 1000 the same day, the students of the Liberal Arts College gathered in lecture rooms by departments and held seminars on the Kwangju incident.

At 1400 the same day, more than 200 students of Sogang University held a meeting on the democratic plaza on the campus to discuss the Kwangju incident and staged a campus demonstration.

At 1300 the same day, more than 1,000 students of Kyonghui University held a lecture meeting on the Kwangju incident by inviting clergyman Mun Il-hwan. At 1630 the same day, more than 300 students of this university staged a demonstration.

At 1310 the same day, more than 200 students of Ehwa Woman's University gathered in front of the domestic hall on the campus and staged a demonstration after holding a meeting to protest the Kwangju incident. The police arrested two demonstrators in front of the guard room at the school gate.

At 1830 on 10 May, more than 200 students of Chonnam University staged a campus demonstration, chanting antigovernment slogans. They voluntarily dispersed at 2030 after rushing to the street and throwing rocks at police forces. Prior to this, at 1630 the same day, the students gathered in front of the school library and held a discussion meeting for farmers and workers.

At 1400 on 10 May, more than 250 students of Korea Theological College held a protest meeting in front of the steps of the new school building in connection with the Kwangju incident. The students rushed to a point some 700 meters from the school gate, forming a scrumage. They then voluntarily dispersed at 1600 after throwing rocks at police forces for 1 hour and 20 minutes.

CHON ORDERS STERN PUNISHMENT OF GROUP PROTESTS

SK090212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan directed the Cabinet yesterday to deal sternly with attempts to solve grievances through group protests.

He then asked for greater interministry cooperation to renovate the social climate, which he said has been somewhat lax since the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections. "There still are phenomena detrimental to social stability and national development, although three months have passed after the elections," Chon told the Cabinet members.

Chairing a Cabinet session at Chongwadae, President Chon instructed each ministry to exert its administrative endeavors to calm down the drifting social atmosphere. The two-hour Cabinet meeting, the first since the elections, touched on overall state affairs ranging from the opening of the 12th National Assembly to social and economic issues, including the labor disputes.

Referring to the recent gas explosions in Seoul, the President told the Cabinet to work out a set of measures to prevent such mishaps. He said the latest city gas blast showed that there are many defects in the gas supply system.

President Chon then reconfirmed the current economic policy focused on price stabilization by saying that the government's efforts for price stability must be continued to raise Korean businesses' international competitiveness, fair distribution of income, and the prevention of corruption. The Cabinet was told to step up publicity campaigns so as to help the citizens correctly perceive the government's economic policy with emphasis given to price stability.

Chon told the Cabinet to sharpen vigilance against the high danger of intrusions by armed north Korean commandos and terrorists during the coming thick foliage season.

He told the relevant ministries to prevent the outbreak of epidemics during the coming summer season and combine their cooperative efforts so that rice transplanting can be completed in time.

President Chon said all government officials should fulfill their duty with a firm sense of responsibility, mindful of the fact that there are many major events this month such as the opening of the new National Assembly and south-north talks.

Student Arrests Ordered

SK110145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 8

[Text] Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon yesterday instructed prosecutors to arrest those who lead violent protests or sit-ins and punish them sternly. He also ordered the arrest and severe punishment of those who control such demonstrations behind the scenes.

The instruction came amid reports that demonstrators, mostly college students, became more violent as the fifth anniversary of the "Kwangju incident" of May 17, 1980 approached.

Speaking in a meeting attended by 15 senior prosecutors in charge of public security affairs, So also said those who disrupt normal court proceedings should be punished as order and discipline in courtrooms must be maintained. He was referring to several incidents in which some college students being tried for involvement in antigovernment rallies went on rampages inside courtrooms in Seoul during their recent trial sessions.

So said prosecutors in charge of public security affairs should reinforce their duty structure during the period May 17 through May 25. Should any incidents occur, security affairs prosecutors in the areas involved are to work round-the-clock until the situation returns to normal. A prosecutor said extreme violence includes arson and the destruction or damage of public facilities.

During the meeting, held at the Office of the Prosecutor General, the senior prosecutors evaluated an incident on the evening of May 7 in which young people almost simultaneously stoned three police stations in Kwangju.

Stern punitive action will also be taken against those suspected of organizing evening rallies or demonstrations, which adversely affect social order and public security, and those who disrupt the constitutional order by whatever means.

Following the speech by So, participants of the meeting exchanged views on what specific actions they should take against law breakers.

ROK TO MINIMIZE EFFECTS FROM BOOKS CRACKDOWN

SK110203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text] The government plans to work out measures designed to preclude possible side effects of the ongoing crackdown on "seditious and illegal" publications and printed materials.

The plan was disclosed yesterday evening when the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party held their regular monthly policy coordination meeting.

Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting, Sim Myong-po, DJP spokesman, said a consultative body will be established at the Ministry of Culture and Information to monitor seditious and illegal publications. The consultative body will formulate a set of standards for monitoring seditious books and literature, the spokesman said.

The government will consult with the body concerning the content of publications and literature in question, he said. The body will be composed of specialists in various fields. Some of the publications that have already been confiscated will be released from the blacklist selectively on the basis of a review by the consultative body, he said.

The DJP spokesman quoted the Ministry of Culture and Information as saying crackdown will be continued until all the seditious books and literature disappear. A 10 billion won fund will be created to support the publication of quality books and literature, he said.

Sim said book marketing channels will be streamlined to give benefit to small book-sellers. Existing laws concerned will be revised to eradicate the production and distribution of unwholesome books, he said.

The recent utility gas explosion in Seoul was also widely discussed at the policy coordination meeting, according to the spokesman. The government and the DJP agreed to ensure that full safety measures will be taken to prevent a similar occurrence and that adequate compensation will be made for the victims of the explosion, he said.

Sim said labor disputes and campus disturbances were not taken up at the meeting. The meeting was held at a government office building three days before the starting of the inaugural session of the 12th National Assembly.

LABOR CONSULTATIVE COUNCILS TO BE ESTABLISHED

SK110156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 May 85 p 8

[Text] Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday that labor-management consultative councils would be set up in major cities to help effectively settle disputes between the two sides.

He said that each council would have subcommittees according to types of business, which he assured would be positively encouraged to play a healthy role in protecting and increasing the interests and rights of workers.

He made the remarks in a speech before some 300 representatives of manufacturing, tourism, marketing and transportation firms at the training center of city officials in Socho-dong, southern Seoul.

The cooperative relation between labor and management through dialogue is a prerequisite to attaining a stabilized industrial society at an early date, Cho said, adding that hostile attitudes toward each other should no longer be seen in factories, business firms and economic circles.

The policy regarding labor affairs would be mapped out for after the year 2000, when Korea is expected to become one of the industrialized advanced countries, he said. Top priority would be given to promoting welfare and employment of laborers in a stable industrial society. In addition, he went on, much more emphasis will be put on developing highly-skilled workers necessary for the rapid industrialization.

YUN SONG-MIN LAUDS ROK-U.S. SECURITY COOPERATION

SK110108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min said Saturday that South Korea and the United States pledged at this year's Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) to continue to work together as allies to maintain peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

The Korean and U.S. sides reaffirmed that the traditional security cooperation between the two countries has contributed to the maintenance of peace and stability in this region and has prevented the recurrence of hostile activities, Yun said.

The defense minister returned home earlier Saturday morning from Washington, where he attended the 17th South Korean-U.S. SCM, held Tuesday and Wednesday at the U.S. Defense Department.

"During the conference, security cooperation between Seoul and Washington was consolidated further," he said. "We pledged to make every effort to effectively prevent a war from occurring on the Korean peninsula and to cope with North Korea's offense-oriented military realignment, he added.

ROK, JAPAN TO DISCUSS FINGERPRINTING ISSUE

SK130901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan will hold a working-level meeting May 23-24 in Tokyo to discuss the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and the possible revision of Japan's fingerprinting system, sources at the Korean Foreign Ministry said Monday. The directors general of the Korean and Japanese Asian Affairs Bureaus will represent their respective governments at the meeting, the sources said.

The decision to hold a meeting was reached Saturday at a meeting in Tokyo between Yi Ki-chu, a minister at the Korean Embassy in Japan, and Toshio Goto, director general of the Asian Bureau of Japan's foreign Ministry. The Korean side is expected to demand that Japan abolish its fingerprinting requirements and that it ease restrictions in the hiring of Koreans as public officials.

Under Japan's Alien Registration Law, all foreign residents aged 16 or older are required to have their fingerprints recorded. A Foreign Ministry official here said that the Korean community in Japan may stage mass demonstrations to protest the law. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Tokyo.

TELEPHONE THREAT TO JAPANESE EMBASSY REPORTED

SK120204 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 8

[Text] The Japanese embassy reportedly received a threat over the telephone Friday afternoon that all officials of the embassy would be attacked, it was disclosed yesterday.

According to an embassy official who received the call a man believed to be in his 40s said that it must be an act of looking down upon the Korean residents in Japan that Koreans are forced to be fingerprinted, although Tokyo promised improvement of the status of Koreans in Japan during the Korea-Japan summit talks last year.

"I have a rifle and 2,000 rounds of ammunition and I will kill all officials at the (Japanese) embassy," the caller was quoted by the official saying.

Upon being informed of the phone threat, the Chongno Police Station reinforced guards around the embassy for tight security.

ZIAUL HAQ MEETS PRESS, CONCLUDES SEOUL VISIT

SK100857 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq rating South Korea as the most highly industrialized country among developing nations said Friday that his country wants to learn about Korea's development expertise and sophisticated technology.

In a press conference at the National Press Center concluding his five-day state visit here, Ziaul Haq said that his government hopes that South Korea will participate in Pakistan's Sixth Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

The Pakistani leader arrived in Seoul Monday at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan. He left Korea on Friday after the press conference.

Asked if Pakistan could play a role in improving relations between South and North Korea, Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan will continue to do "backstage work for the peaceful reunification of Korea," although it would not play the active role of a mediator. The Southwest Asian country maintains full diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang.

On the possible Pakistani mediation for the improvement in Seoul-Beijing relations, Ziaul Haq suggested just a "backstage" cooperation.

During his five-day stay here, Ziaul Haq held two rounds of summit meetings, which were summarized in a joint communique. He also met with Korean business leaders, visited industrial complexes and reviewed Seoul's preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

Korea and Pakistan concluded agreements on cooperation in economics, science and technology, trade promotion, cultural exchanges and the abolition of visas.

Diplomatic observers here said that Ziaul Haq's visit, the first by a Pakistani president, was important because it gave the Pakistani leader a chance to gain first-hand knowledge about South Korea, and it marked a turning point for the strengthening of bilateral relations.

Pakistan, a nonaligned nation, has in the past sided with North Korea. Ziaul Haq visited Pyongyang in 1982.

The observers here predict that Ziaul Haq 's visit will lead to a change in Pakistan's foreign policy with the two Koreas, because Pakistan is in need of developed technology and capital for its ambitious Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, scheduled to continue through 1988 at a total cost of 40 billion U.S. dollars.

The future visit of a South Korean minister-level economic delegation to Islamabad, which was agreed upon top leaders of the two countries, could accelerate joint ventures between Korea and Pakistan and promote two-way trade, which reached 100 million dollars in 1984, observers said.

The conclusion of a visa abolition agreement will boost personal exchanges between the two countries in the future, the observers predicted.

GOVERNMENT WORKING ON MEASURES TO CURTAIL IMPORTS

SK090339 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is working on a series of comprehensive measures to curtail imports by maximizing the localization rate of the production of machinery and machine parts, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Thursday.

Currently, machinery and machine parts imports account for more than 33 percent of the nation's overall imports.

Under the proposed import reduction program now under inter-ministry consultation, a nationwide drive will soon be launched to conserve 10 major import items, including crude oil, raw cotton, foodgrains and pulp, to the greatest possible extent. Imports of the 10 major materials exceed the 10 billion U.S. dollars mark annually, more than half (57 percent) of the nation's annual imports.

Imports in the first four months of this year decreased by 7.6 percent to 9.1 billion dollars from the same period last year, but there still is much room for reducing imports, the official emphasized.

To this end, the government will pour 12.6 billion won (14.5 million dollars, one dollar is worth 870 won) into the development of 200 machine parts for electronics, ships and machinery.

The import substitute efforts will also focus on the maximization of the localization rate of the production of rice transplanters, tractors, bulldozers, trucks and express buses.

In order to encourage the purchase of domestically produced machines and machine parts, the government will increase funding for the purchase of the home-made machine from the present 310 billion won to 410 billion won.

The tax exemption rate on facility investment will also be raised from 5 percent to 10 percent, the official said.

As of April 22 this year, the nation's imports came to 8.36 billion dollars. The total includes 5.3 billion dollars for raw materials (down 0.1 percent from the like period last year), 2.4 billion dollars for capital goods (down 22.2 percent) and 772 million dollars for consumer goods (down 13.6 percent).

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON U.S. EMBARGO

BK111322 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1228 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 11 (SPK) -- The PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman today made public a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for having intensified their military preparations with a view to intervening in Nicaragua. Following is the full text of the statement:

Despite successive failures of its hostile and criminal activities against Nicaragua, the Reagan administration, ignoring severe condemnation from the world and the American people themselves, has not abandoned its goals of subversion and aggression against this independent and sovereign country. Turning its back on the goodwill of Nicaragua for a peaceful solution to Central American problems, the Reagan administration recently made another step in its hostile policy by imposing a trade embargo against Nicaragua and unilaterally abolishing the American-Nicaraguan friendship treaty signed in 1956.

These new impudent acts taken by the Reagan administration under the pretext of a "threat" posed by Nicaragua in Central America have once again laid bare the bellicose and provocative policy of the Reagan administration aimed at sabotaging the Nicaraguan revolution, opposing national liberation movements in Central America, and threatening peace and stability in the region.

The PRK Foreign Ministry severely condemns these insane acts of the Reagan administration, which are nothing else but preparations for a military intervention of U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua and which infringe upon international law, and demands that this administration immediately put an end to these acts of encirclement, threat, provocation, and violation against Nicaragua's independence and sovereignty. The Reagan administration should respond positively to Nicaraguan proposals and those of the Contadora Group to resolve problems in Central America through peaceful negotiations.

The PRK Government and Cambodian people reaffirm their militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their valiant struggle for national defense and construction to contribute to safeguarding peace and security in Central America and the world. The PRK Government and Cambodian people are firmly convinced that despite maneuvers and doings of U.S. imperialism, the heroic Nicaraguan people will win.

INDOCHINESE PLANNING OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING

BK101443 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] On 9 May at the Vat Phnum Hotel, a preliminary meeting was held by vice chairmen and deputy ministers for state planning from Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos to discuss a number of issues to facilitate the conference of chairmen of the state planning commissions of the three countries to be held in the future.

Attending this meeting were the Cambodian delegation led by Comrade Ti Yav, deputy planning minister; the Vietnamese delegation led by Comrade (Ho Ngoc Nguyen), vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; and the Lao delegation led by Comrade Khamphet Pheng Muang, first vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. In a happy atmosphere full of mutual understanding, the three sides informed one another of recent all-round developments in each country as called for by each country's state plans. The three sides also paid attention to examining and discussing a number of issues relating to the co-operation in every field among the three countries, particularly in the field of state planning. The three sides unanimously agreed on all issues raised and pledged to increase their efforts to make the meeting of the chairmen of the three countries' State Planning Commissions a success so as to strengthen and expand the special militant solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos on the basis of equality, mutual benefits, and respect for each other's sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

BK121352 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[12 May "Statement of the PRK Government"]

[Text] The summit conference of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries decided to extend the implementation of the treaty by 20 more years and to intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament with the aim at diverting a nuclear war. This is a decision of great significance. It correctly responds to the need of the current international situation in which the United States is seeking by all means to strengthen the NATO alliance, to accelerate the nuclear arms race, including the arms race in outer space, and to maintain and worsen tension in many regions of the world. This decision once again affirms the unchanging stand, the high sense of responsibility, and the will for peace of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and answers the deep-rooted desire of all nations in the world.

The PRK Government warmly greets the decision of the Warsaw Treaty members summit to extend the treaty's implementation. The PRK Government once again affirms its and the Cambodian people's resolute support for the stand and peace efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and reaffirm their resolute support for all peace initiatives of the USSR put forward and reiterated by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These initiatives have received warm support from peace-loving peoples the world over. To the Cambodian people, this decision constitutes a great encouragement.

Shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people and closely united with the Soviet Union, other countries in the socialist community, and peace forces in the world, the Cambodian people pledge to strengthen their struggle against the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists working in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries in order to safeguard and build the fatherland and actively contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Phnom Penh, 12 May 1985

PHNOM PENH REPORTS ATTACKS ON 'REMNANTS'

BK101208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 May 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" program]

[Excerpt] According to a report summing up the combat results on all battlefields throughout the country, during the past week our Armed Forces launched 42 sweep operations against enemy remnants. We put out of action 195 bandits. This includes 77 killed, 49 captured, 41 surrendered, and many others wounded. We seized 129 assorted weapons, 520 shells, 257 mines, 53 boats, 600 kg of medicine, and a large quantity of war material.

Our Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the local authorities, also persuaded 28 misled persons to return to the fold. Here are some outstanding combat events: On 23 April, our vigilant Armed Forces surrounded and attacked some bandits who had just crossed over from the other side of the border into a forest near Choam Khsan. Four bandits were killed. We seized 6 weapons, 15 B-40 rockets, a compass, and 3 maps.

A day earlier, a group of bandits crossed the border into an area 10 km north of Srei Snam in an attempt to rob our people. Two groups of our Cambodian Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army Volunteers in the area surrounded and attacked them. We killed 14 bandits, wounded 10 others, and seized 6 weapons.

On 26 April, seven bandits were surrounded and captured by a group of our forces from Brigade B immediately after they crossed into an area east of Sisophon. We seized five weapons -- a B-40, an RPD, and three AK's. On 27 April, a group of forces from Brigade B, Vietnamese Army Volunteers, and local armed forces surrounded and attacked a group of bandits hiding in an area 10 km east of Srei Snam. We killed 12 bandits, wounded 28 others, and seized many weapons, a 12-watt field radio, 10 rucksacks, and a large quantity of war materiel and documents.

THAI PAPER ON SIHANOUK'S ACTIVITIES, REST

BK090139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 May 85 p 5

[Text] Khmer Coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk will rearrange his diplomatic globe-trotting schedules to allow him to receive more medical treatment, Sihanoukist officials in Bangkok said yesterday. The officials said that the time spent on travelling will be arranged so that the prince can get more rest.

In a statement issued by the resistance group yesterday, Prince Sihanouk officially explained his reasons for announcing his desire to resign several weeks ago. The prince accepts the appeal of China, ASEAN and the United States to remain as the head of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition on the "conditions that he be allowed six months a year to have medical treatment," the statement said.

The statement added that Prince Sihanouk was warned that if he does not have thorough treatment and long periods of rest he will have serious eye and heart diseases in the near future.

The prince is also very anxious to write his own account of contemporary Kampuchean history which has been "systematically deformed by some Kampuchean and foreigners who are enemies of the Kampuchean monarchy" and the prince himself, the statement added.

VONADK CLAIMS COMMANDER KILLED IN KAMPOT

BK110601 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Our special detachment launched a commando attack to destroy the office of the fifth commune located in Vat (Traeuy Kaoh) near Kampot town at 2100 on 7 May.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 85 others. Among those killed were a military commander of Kampot Province, a lieutenant, and a sublieutenant. We destroyed a commune office building, 48 military barracks, 1 16-horsepower motorboat, 3 7-horsepower motorboats, 4 54-horsepower motorboats, 36 boats, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized some ammunition and military materiel.

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON SRV BORDER INCURSIONS

BK101436 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Nippon Sirithon told the press at noon today that the current incursion by Vietnamese forces at the Thai-Cambodian border in Trat Province is similar to the cross-border incident in Surin Province -- that is, Vietnam kept sending in waves of its men to attack the Thai forces. Vietnam sent its forces to occupy areas in Thailand. If we did not try to push them out, Vietnam would keep advancing to take control of areas in our district or our province. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to resist them and push them out. If they refuse to leave, we must fight them. The current Vietnamese action showed that Vietnam intentionally crossed the Thai border. Asked whether the Navy had coordinated with the Foreign Ministry to protest over the incident, the Navy chief said the Supreme Command is working with the Foreign Ministry on the protest, with the Navy providing evidence to the Supreme Command.

Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Prathuang Ruangchan earlier told newsmen that clashes continued at the border, but the Navy had the situation under control. Vietnam controlled only some areas, and the Navy sent its Marines to repel the intruders from those areas. Vietnam yesterday sent in two waves of reinforcements, but the number was not known. Thai marines were dispatched to resist the intruders, with the backing of artillery and air support. From 4 May since the clashes broke out, 5 Thai soldiers were killed and 24 wounded.

The Navy officer said Thailand had already anticipated Vietnamese incursion on this part of the border after a lull in the fighting along the northeastern border.

Answering newsmen on the same subject, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin said the ministry will certainly lodge a protest as Vietnam's action constitutes a violation of Thailand's sovereignty. The ministry is collecting evidence from the military in order to protest to the United Nations. He said several Thai soldiers were killed and wounded in the current violation of Thailand's sovereignty by Vietnam. This is not Vietnam's territory. The incident has occurred at the Thai-Cambodian border.

JETS BOMB 'ENTRENCHED' VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS

BK110904 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 May 85 p 32

[Text] Troops are likely to be sent today to try and retake a hill in the Ban That mountain range, while the Vietnamese have rushed another 800 troops to reinforce their position on the hill one kilometre inside Thailand, military sources said this morning. At the same time, air force jets and artillery today bombed and shelled the intruders.

At least seven Thai soldiers have been killed and 28 wounded since May 4 when Thai troops launched attacks to force back between 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese troops entrenched in the Ban Chamrak area of Trat. The officers said the latest casualty occurred yesterday when a Thai soldier stepped on a landmine while on patrol. Some of the Vietnamese had been driven back into Kampuchea but the rest were entrenched on the hill which had been heavily mined, they said.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO CAMBODIAN BORDER AT TRAT

BK130905 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 May 85 p 32

[Text] Trat -- Thailand has sent heavy reinforcements to the border with Kampuchea in an intensified attempt to dislodge Vietnamese troops from Thai territory, military

In what was seen as a morale booster, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has sent a message expressing confidence in Thai troops engaged in the operation.

Speaking to reporters in Bangkok this morning, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Nipon Sirithon said he believed the troops would accomplish their mission soon. The fresh troops sent to the area bordering Kampuchea include three battalions of rangers, marines and infantry, bringing the total strength of Thai forces committed in the action to 2,500 men, according to an AFP report quoting Thai military officials.

The move triggered fierce fighting yesterday around Hill No 3 in Tambon Chamrak, where the Vietnamese have been dug in since their thrust across the border on May 4 in pursuit of Khmer Rouge resistance fighters.

A source in the Chanthaburi-Trat Task Force told the WORLD that Thai and Vietnamese forces engaged in a brief clash near the hill at 3.45 p.m. yesterday with casualties unknown. However, on-the-spot sources said the fighting went on for hours with Thai troops staging coordinated air and ground assaults on the hill-top position located one kilometre inside Thai territory.

The assaults, featuring strafing missions by Thai F4E jets as well as heavy artillery firing, sparked fierce retaliation from the Vietnamese armed with SAM missiles and a variety of artillery pieces, the sources said. Although no casualty reports were available the sources said Thai forces had regained control over 80 per cent of the ground but the remainder was heavily mined by the Vietnamese.

Speaking to reporters in Bangkok, Admiral Nipon said Prime Minister Prem had asked him to convey a message to troops engaged in the action that he was confident they could cope with the situation. Gen Prem also wished success for the troops in their mission. The message is being conveyed to Commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Task Force Vice Admiral Prasert Noikamsiri, he said.

MATICHON DETAILS SAM-7 ATTACK ON AIR FORCE F-5

BK101210 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 May 85 p 16

[Text] According to the latest report on the border situation sent from the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Security Force, on 8 May at 0020 Vietnamese forces abushed Thai Marines from the occupied hill. Vietnamese forces opened fire with grenade-launchers and artillery in an attempt to surround the Thai Marines.

According to the report, the Chanthaburi-Trat force retaliated with mortars and grenade launchers. The clash intensified and continued until 0440. Both sides exchanged fire with heavy weapons. The Vietnamese forces, however, were unable to take control of any more areas.

At 0620, the Chanthaburi-Trat force requested support from the air force against the target. The Air Force's F-5E aircraft operated effectively and silenced the other side. The Vietnamese started to retreat from certain areas as they suffered several losses. Vietnam also started using SAM missiles against the air attacks by Thailand. According to the report, at 0820 Thailand's F-5E aircraft was hit by Vietnam's SAM-7 missiles, but there was only a slight damage and the pilot was unharmed. As a result, Thailand stepped up its air bombardment against the target. Vietnam suffered heavy losses. Vietnam put up fierce resistance and continued to hold on to the occupied hill. At 1445, Thai soldiers were still unable to recapture the hill from the Vietnamese forces, and the clashes continued.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THAI ACCUSATION

OW101603 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 10 May 85

["Foreign Ministry Rejects Thai Slander" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement here today rejecting the Thai authorities' slander that Vietnamese troops had made incursions into Thailand's territory. The statement reaffirmed Vietnam's unswerving policy of respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The full text of the statement reads:

"Of late, the Thai authorities again cooked up the story of 'Vietnamese troops intruding into Thailand's territory'. They even said that Vietnam 'plans to annex 17 provinces in northeast Thailand'".

This is but a customary slander by the Thai ruling circles aimed at misleading public opinion which is strongly demanding that Thailand put an end to its collusion with China in using the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, and adopts a policy of friendship and peaceful co-existence towards the Indochinese countries.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam categorically rejects all slanderous allegations of Thailand, and reaffirms its unswerving policy of strictly respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its wish to build a friendly and good-neighbour relationship with Thailand in the interests of the people's of the two countries and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam holds that there are now favourable conditions for the parties concerned to agree on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border under international control and supervision so as to guarantee peace and stability in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, as has been proposed by the Indochinese countries.

THAILAND 'MUST SHOW ATTITUDE OF GOODWILL'

BK121407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 15 May 85

[Station editor "article"]

[Text] Continuing their policy of collusion with Beijing and other international reactionary forces to oppose the Indochinese countries, the Thai authorities are reiterating slanderous allegations such as Vietnam is intruding into Thai territory and, even more seriously, that Vietnam wants to annex Thailand's 17 northeastern provinces. This is not the first time Thailand has been heard uttering such groundless slanders against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. In reality, who is the aggressor, and who is the victim of aggression?

Modern history of the region clearly shows that Thailand follows in the footsteps of imperialist forces outside the region to invade the Indochinese countries. Over 13 years ago, the Thai Army itself, following in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists, sent its troops to invade South Vietnam. Thailand also offered its land for the United States to build large air bases from which U.S. aircraft flew daily bombing missions against villages and civilians of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

When the Cambodian people rose up and kicked out the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- lackeys of Beijing -- in 1979, Thailand provided them with sanctuary; since then, it has systematically colluded with Beijing in using Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the great revival of the Cambodian people. Thailand has not only provided Pol Pot with supplies but also set up hospitals in (Kham Hua) to treat wounded Pol Pot troops after their criminal forays into Cambodia. Even worse, Thai artillery has fired at Phnum Malai and many other areas in Cambodia in support of the remnant troops of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This is not to mention that Thai aircraft and vessels have, on hundreds of occasions, intruded deep into Cambodia's airspace and territorial waters.

Toward the LPDR, Thailand has not only conducted provocations and caused tension along the entire borderline, but even more serious, it has also sent troops to invade three hamlets in Sayaboury Province. Punished by the Lao Army and people, Thailand had to withdraw its troops. Since then, along with stepping up armed activities against the PRK, Thailand has continued to shell the three Lao hamlets, thus maintaining tension along the entire Lao-Thai border.

While waging war against the three Indochinese countries, Thailand has rejected all the peace proposals they have advanced as well as the proposal for setting up a safety zone along the Thai-Cambodian border aimed at settling all disputes in conformity with the desire of the peoples and progressive public opinion in the region as well as the world. Even more dangerous is that the Thai authorities have recently allowed the United States and China to set up more military bases and send weapons in ever-increasing quantities into Thailand, thus turning this country into a theater for opposing the Indochinese countries.

Thailand's current slander campaign against Vietnam is only aimed at sidetracking progressive public opinion in Thailand and the region as well as world public opinion, which is vehemently demanding that the Thai authorities stop their collusion with China and other international reactionary forces in using the Pol Pot clique and other groups of Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Cambodian people. Thailand's acts obviously run counter to the trend of peaceful dialogue that is developing among the groups of countries in the region. These acts will only serve the evil interests of great-Han expansionism and imperialism. Progressive public opinion in Thailand has warned the ultrarightist Thai authorities that in allowing itself to get involved in the Chinese and U.S. gamble against the Indochinese countries, Thailand will only hurt itself.

The stand and acts of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos remain consistent as always -- that is, to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand and to wish for the development of friendly relations with Thailand in the interest of the people of each country and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. If Thailand is truly concerned about its own interests, it must show an attitude of goodwill and act accordingly toward the reasonable and logical proposals set forth by Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and replace the trend of confrontation with that of dialogue. In defying the truth and leveling groundless slanders against Vietnam, the Thai authorities will only become even more isolated from public opinion in their own country and the region as well as the world.

PRC ATTACKS REPELLED IN HA TUYEN 4-7 MAY

OW111608 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 11 May 85

["Chinese Intruders Duly Punished" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- The people and armed forces of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, from May 4-7 put out of action some 500 Chinese troops, heavily decimated two enemy infantry battalions and a company and destroyed two artillery pieces and two mortar sites.

The incident took place where three battalions and four companies of the Chinese Army, covered by artillery fire with nearly 22,000 rounds, opened dozens of attacks day and night on Hills 685, 300 and 400, the Quan Sat and Co Ich Hills in the locality.

On May 4, Chinese troops attacked the Quan Sat Hill. The Vietnamese soldiers fought them back, killing or wounding 120 Chinese intruders, destroying two 85-mm artillery pieces and two mortar sites.

From 21 hrs of May 5 to 10 hrs of May 6, Chinese troops opened four successive attacks. Under artillery and mortar support with some 10,000 rounds on Vietnamese territory. The local army broke all the enemy's attacks, killing 180 intruders, decimating one battalion and destroying three ammunition depots.

Later, on May 6 and 7, the people and armed forces in Vi Xuyen repulsed four other attacks by Chinese troops, killing 200 troops and decimating one battalion.

REAGAN EUROPEAN TRIP CALLED 'MAJOR FAILURE'

BK120346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] U.S. President Reagan on 10 May concluded his 10-day diplomatic tour of Western Europe. Broad sections of U.S. and world opinion noted that this trip was a major failure for Reagan in all domains.

At the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, thought to be a main forum for Reagan to concentrate on drawing the U.S. allies into the U.S. President's major arms race and anticommunist crusade, his address not only provoked strong protests but also caused profound contradictions within the parliament.

Throughout his trip -- from the FRG to Spain, Portugal, and finally France, where he delivered his speech at the European Parliament -- everywhere he went Reagan was criticized, protested, and driven away by the local people. The many mass meetings and demonstrations held by more than 1.5 million Spaniards in several major cities to protest Reagan's visit as well as the rallies of more than 500,000 people in Madrid and its vicinities against his arrival are very eloquent proof of his fiasco.

Commenting on the outcome of Reagan's trip, THE NEW YORK TIMES on 9 May remarked: This is a trip fraught with miscalculations and failures and each of its legs is marked by further political rift.

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET VICTORY DAY BANQUET

BK081746 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 -- Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin hosted a big banquet here tonight in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism (May 9). The occasion was graced by the presence of Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council.

Also present were Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister of national defence; To Huu, and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party C.C. and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tham Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister for foreign affairs; and many secretaries and members of the party Central Committee, high-ranking civilian and Army officers and representatives of mass organizations.

The guests included many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations in Hanoi, as well as the visiting delegation of Soviet war veterans.

After making speeches, Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and Vice-Chairman To Huu joined President Truong Chinh in proposing a toast to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism and to the ever-lasting militant solidarity, (?genuine) friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

SOVIET-AIDED THANG LONG BRIDGE OPENED 9 MAY

BK091328 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Thang Long, the biggest bridge in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, built with Soviet assistance, opened to all kinds of traffic on Thursday. Thang Long Bridge has two decks, four lanes for small vehicles and carts. This 5,500-meter long bridge crosses the Red River, the biggest river in North Vietnam. Present at the inauguration, on the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders. On the Soviet side were Ambassador Chaplin and Soviet specialists working in Vietnam.

Thang Long bridge is one of the major projects in Vietnam. It is a friendship bridge binding the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The bridge will be a great help to economic development in Vietnam at present as well as in the future.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK091253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 85

[NHAN DAN 8 May editorial: "An Outstanding Labor Achievement in Completing the Construction of the Thang Long Bridge"]

[Text] After years of hard work, our cadres, engineers, and workers, with the assistance of Soviet cadres, engineers, and workers have completed the construction of the Thang Long Bridge, the largest bridge not only in our country but in Southeast Asia. The long-nourished dream of our people in the capital and nationwide has become true. The great bridge spanning the Red River will be inaugurated tomorrow and opened to vehicular traffic on both decks, giving a new look to the system of communications in Hanoi capital and surrounding areas.

This magnificent project, which was completed in the time limit prescribed by the various resolutions of the party Central Committee's plenums, is an outstanding labor achievement of those who were directly involved in the construction, and of all our people. This is a glorious, happy, and worthy achievement to commemorate the 10th anniversary of total victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the 95th birthday of great President Ho Chi Minh, and the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

This is not only a modern technical project but also an artistic project of epochal value and absolute durability. It is also a great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship project and a monument to comprehensive and steady Vietnamese-Soviet collective mastery, and people who have saved every cent and endured privations and hardship to build the great projects of socialism. This is a school in which our cadres and workers have been forging and developing their skills of organization, leadership, and management; and their dynamism, creativity, and resourcefulness. This is truly an epic of labor performed with discipline, skill, and high productivity, and of work done with the noble concept that everything is for socialism and the people's happiness.

With the Thang Long Bridge, our working class and people have rebutted all the encirclement, pressure, and sabotage by hostile forces, and have asserted a determination to overcome all difficulties and hardships, and to successfully build socialism in our country.

With enthusiasm and pride, our people welcome the completion of the Thang Long Bridge. This labor project has given us strong confidence in the working class and laboring people in our country who, under the party's leadership, have adequate ability and intelligence, and energy and strength to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

CUBAN MILITARY GROUP RECEIVED BY PHAM VAN DONG

BK081653 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers cordially received here today the visiting delegation of political cadres of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [RAF] headed by Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, chief of the Political Direction of the C.R.A.F. [Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces].

Present at the reception were Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam Peoples Army; and Major-General Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the International Relations Department of the Vietnamese National Defence Ministry. Also present was Lieutenant-Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Vietnam.

During their conversation, Chairman Pham Van Dong asked the Cuban head-delegate to convey to President Fidel Castro and First Vice-President Raul Castro the warmest greetings of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C. and of his own. Vietnam and Cuba are brothers and we are forever side by side, he stressed. Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero said that the visit marked a new step of development of the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the V.P.A. General Political Department and the C.R.A.F. Political Direction [as received].

Meeting With Defense Minister

OW101131 Hanoi VNA in English 0938 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, and national defence minister, has received here the visiting delegation of political cadres of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [CRAF] headed by Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, chief of the political direction of the C.R.A.F.

Present at the reception were Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army; and Major-General Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the International Relations Department of the Vietnamese National Defence Ministry.

General Van Tien Dung reaffirmed the important significance of the special friendship and militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam in the present international situation. During its stay, the Cuban delegation had working sessions with General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the General Political Department, and Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep on the party and political work in the Armed Forces. It visited a number of Army units, attended the celebration in Ho Chi Minh City of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam, visited My Lai village where the U.S. aggressors had committed an extremely barbarous massacre, and was honoured at a meeting held by the anti-aircraft force. The delegation left Hanoi today.

DANG THI ARTICLE ON INDOCHINESE COOPERATION

BK071400 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3 May 85 pp 39-44

[Article by Dang Thi: "On the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Among the Three Indochinese Countries in the New Stage"]

[Text] The summit conference of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam held in Vientiane in February 1983 marked new development in the relations among the three countries. The conference unanimously pointed out the purposes, principles, and major guidelines for all-round cooperation in which economic and cultural cooperation has been regarded as one of the most important purposes of the relations of cooperation among the three countries because it is designed to build the material-technical bases of socialism and further strengthen the national independence and constantly improve the people's lives in each country.

In compliance with a decision of the conference, each country has set up an economic-cultural cooperation committee to help its Council of Ministers exercise unified control over all economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation with the two fraternal countries. Since July 1983, the heads of the three countries' cooperation committees have met regularly and have reached agreement over major guidelines for an economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation program for the 1980's and over the principles of a number of policies with the purpose of accelerating the on-going cooperation among the three countries.

After more than half a century of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party in the past and of each country's genuine revolutionary party at present, the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have built for themselves their militant solidarity and their special relations of friendship. These are a valuable tradition and an invincible strength that can defeat all enemies. Facts of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries show more and more clearly that preserving the solidarity and increasing the cooperation and mutual assistance are a matter of vital importance for the survival of each country and also a law of existence and growth of the whole three countries.

Following the total liberation of the three countries, the relations among them have become the relations among three independent and sovereign countries which have allied with one another voluntarily and ever more comprehensively and closely on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the principles of total equality; respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national interests; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and cooperation with each other in a fraternal, equal, and mutually beneficial spirit in order to help each other build socialism successfully and defend independence firmly. This is a new type of relations between independent countries sharing the same socialist cause in the present era.

Lenin once held that the ultimate mandate of the proletariat is not only to regain national independence but also to eradicate all the prerogatives enjoyed by one country over another and to achieve equality between nations, especially political, economic, and cultural equality. That is why the building of a steadfast national economy by each country in Indochina amounts to building a firm foundation for the special relations of friendship and the militant solidarity among the peoples of the three countries.

On the path toward socialism, the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia share many fundamental similarities. First of all, the three nations share the same political goal, are led by Marxist-Leninist parties, adopt correct policy lines imbued with pure proletarian internationalism, possess time-tested capabilities, and are reputed for their cooperation in their national revolutions against imperialism. The three countries are all carrying out the two strategic missions of building socialism and defending the fatherland. Socially, the three countries are close in terms of customs and traditions and there is not much difference in their production and cultural skills as well as in their people's living standards. Geographically, the three countries are all located on the Indochinese Peninsula, where there are many similarities in soil composition, mineral resources, vegetation, and meteorology, and have their communications lines linked together. Economically, all three countries enjoy the advantage of having a tropical agriculture that yields many kinds of products not found in other countries. Diplomatically, all three countries share the same strategic allies -- the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community -- and face the same direct enemy: Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

The greatest difficulties now facing the three countries are that all of them are still in a state of small production, one suffered from constant war devastations, and all are facing the great task of shifting from small production to large-scale socialist production bypassing the capitalist development stage. These features have led to the existing relations among the three countries and have, at the same time, served as basic factors for determining a common economic and cultural cooperation strategy for all the three countries. These common points, however, do not negate the particular strengths and weaknesses of each country.

Laos abound in fertile soil, with about 4 million hectares of agricultural land and 12 million hectares of forest. It has substantial reserves of minerals, forest products, and hydroelectric power potentials, but these have not been exploited to any significant degree. The economy is largely based on small agriculture and characterized by regional self-sufficiency. The country landlocked; communications and transportation are hampered by great difficulties. There is a lack of labor, technical cadres, and consumer goods.

Cambodia is endowed with vast land areas. It has coastal areas and rich potentials in agriculture, forestry, hydroelectric power, freshwater fish.... However, the country is still at the economic level of small agriculture and depends largely on nature. The rice areas have not yet been fully restored; there is a shortage of draft power; roads are in bad repair; consumer goods are in short supply; and cadres are sorely lacking.

Vietnam is blessed with coastal areas, abundant labor sources, and rich natural resources. It has a larger contingent of cadres; its economy is more developed in some respects; it has at its disposal a significant number of scientific research establishments.... However, Vietnam is still also at a level basically characterized by small-scale production. Its material and technical bases are still meager; moreover, they have been seriously devastated by war. Its potentials in labor, land, and other resources have not yet been adequately exploited....

The broadening of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation among the three countries at the present stage is both an inevitable development of their traditional relations and a requirement for rapidly developing each country's economy.

Through economic and cultural cooperation, the existing advantages and potentials of each country will be brought into full play, thereby creating great aggregate potentials to help each country overcome its difficulties and promote more rapid and more effective development of its economy. However, because of the fact that all three countries are facing numerous difficulties, that their level of economic development is still low, that the war has left many serious consequences, and that there is an acute shortage of capital and technical know-how while the countries themselves are being encircled and sabotaged in many fields, cooperation, in the immediate future can only be effected with proper emphasis where warranted to overcome the difficulties step by step and to create conditions for vigorous development in subsequent years. Enhancing and broadening cooperation in the right direction will help each country develop its strong points and remedy its deficiencies and weaknesses and will create conditions for each country to steadily develop its economy and culture, accelerate the pace of socialist construction, and ensure its people's livelihood and its security and defense.

The resolution of the first conference of the chairmen of the three Indochinese countries' commissions for cooperation held in July 1983 clearly pointed out: "The enhancement and broadening of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation among the three countries is aimed at bringing into full play the potentials in labor and resources as well as the material and technical bases of each country so as to coordinate with and assist one another in satisfying the pressing needs in production and life. At the same time, preparations will be made to promote coordination in long-term programs aimed at building a developed socialist economy in each country, ceaselessly raising the material and spiritual living standards of the three peoples, increasing their defense and security strength, frustrating the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, and successfully building socialism according to the line and concrete conditions of each country."

On the basis of the conditions of each country's resources, economy, culture, and orientations of socioeconomic development, the three countries can cooperate in the following fields:

In economy: Producing grain and foodstuffs; planting and processing industrial crops; exploiting and processing forest and aquatic products; building energy, raw materials, engineering, and consumer goods industries; developing circulation, transportation, communications, and liaison; promoting the exchanges of goods and mutual assistance in import and export activities; investigating and surveying natural and socioeconomic conditions; training technical cadres and workers; struggling against the enemy's schemes of carrying out economic embargo and sabotage and upsetting the market and monetary system; struggling against smuggling....

In culture: Developing culture and education in each country; conducting research in social sciences; using propaganda and education to promote understanding and knowledge among the cadres, soldiers, and people of each country of the land, society, people, history, and tradition of revolutionary struggle of the other fraternal countries on the peninsula; introducing the study of one another's countries on the peninsula; introducing the study of one another's languages into the curricula of each country's general schools and colleges; broadening the exchanges of science, technology, culture, art, sports and physical education, and tourism; and assisting one another in public health service and in opposing and checking the infiltration of reactionary and decadent culture.

These goals serve as the basis for the relevant sectors of the three countries to study annual and long-term programs for economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation between two or among the three countries for discussion, signing, and implementation.

Concerning the formats of cooperation, the three countries have initially coordinated economic plans between two or among the three countries and have established sisterhood between sectors at the central level and between provinces of two or three countries. In recent years, such formats have been expanded with marked results and they are being steadily developed in spite of some shortcomings and difficulties that we need time to iron out. Furthermore, other specific formats of cooperation suited to the conditions of the three countries are also being applied -- such as aid, loans, exchanges of goods, sale and purchase by proxy, labor contracts, providing services, transfer of technology, contracting for projects, and joint business (between two sides, among the three sides, or with other foreign countries). The three countries have also agreed that regardless of the format of cooperation, all specific acts of cooperation between two countries or among the three shall be conducted in essential fields with emphasis placed where it is needed so that each country can contribute its efforts to promoting cooperation with good results and quality and that cooperation in the future will be gradually expanded depending on the need and capability for development of each country.

Policies constitute important and effective incentives for promoting economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries. The three countries have agreed on the principles of a number of policies that serve as a basis for the relevant sectors of the three countries to study, concretize, and jointly carry out their activities in some areas of cooperation. These policies, as well as a series of others which will be studied, must reflect the spirit of according priority and favor to one another depending on the capability of each country; ensuring equality with regard to interests and obligations; effecting a rational division of labor and close coordination in production and consumption so as to effectively and economically utilize labor, capital, natural resources, and the material-technical bases of each country; enhancing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; broadening economic relations with other countries and international organizations; and opposing the enemy's scheme of economic encirclement and sabotage against us.

Today, international economic cooperation, including that between countries having different social systems, is an objective trend from which no country can dissociate itself. Economic and cultural cooperation among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is a consistent part of this inevitable trend, and it has an even more important meaning as the three countries are traditionally bound together by their special relationship and share the same goal of advancing toward socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh held that cooperation among the three Indochinese countries is aimed at performing their common tasks, opposing their common enemy, protecting the gains of the revolution, and building a new life. He often instructed our party cadres and members that "to give assistance to fraternal countries is to help ourselves." This is a very profound teaching, a scientific conclusion, and a truism drawn from the realities of the process of cooperation and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries. Realities of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries show that all the assistance given by one country to fraternal countries will, in turn, help consolidate the gains of its own revolution instead of being a division of strength. The success or failure of one country will have a direct impact on the others. The achievements of one country will lessen the difficulties of the others, and vice versa. All gains or losses of one country will also be those of the others.

The strength of each country is also the common strength. For the three countries of the Indochinese peninsula, all their common and separate activities are directly linked together and their interests and obligations are directly unified.

Here, national interests and international interests are woven so closely together that it is impossible to tell what is being done to assist fraternal countries and what is being done for ourselves. In this relationship, it is impossible to determine which country has to rely on the others, for all three countries must depend on one another. If the revolution in one country does not make headway, the revolution in the other two countries will be affected. Therefore, in studying economic strategies and formulating plans for economic and cultural development, each country must not only proceed from the revolutionary tasks and socioeconomic conditions of its own but must also consider the demands and capability of, as well as the need for coordination with the other two fraternal countries. This is the meaning and content of the coordination of economic strategies and the coordination of planning among the three countries. It is on this basis that our people and party have voluntarily accepted their part of the heavy burden of responsibility, considering giving active assistance to Laos and Cambodia in the past and in the future as their primary international duty.

All sectors, echelons, and localities in Vietnam give top priority to the international duty they must discharge, reserving for it the most favorable conditions and striving to fulfill it with responsibility and to the best of their ability. In practicing economic and cultural cooperation, we consider all things in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the interests of all three countries. We mobilize all our strength, ensuring that the economies of the three countries develop expeditiously and that their land and labor are effectively utilized so as to take the greatest advantage of the cooperation. In the relations of cooperation among the three countries, we must resolutely get rid of selfishness and pragmatism, avoid laying excessive emphasis on our own interests and making stingy calculations, and guard against seeing only short-term interests while ignoring long-term ones. All these tendencies are contrary to the spirit that "building for fraternal countries is building for ourselves; we are strong when our brothers are and vice versa".... All profit-seeking activities based solely on the economic viewpoint are detrimental to relations of fraternal cooperation. Naturally, economic principles do not allow us to carry out economic work without paying attention to efficiency, thereby wasting the people's money. We must resolutely oppose formalism, cooperation for cooperation's sake, cooperation at any price, and cooperation to effect mutual subsidization. It is high time to stress that economic efficiency is the basis for economic cooperation and the standard to evaluate the results of cooperation. Whether cooperation will be broadened depends on efficiency.

We also hold that each party in cooperation must uphold its responsibility for discharging its obligations in the common agreements as well as in specific work each party has committed itself to carry out so as to make the most active contributions to the efficiency and quality of each undertaking tackled in cooperation. Each party must educate the cadres and people of its country, especially those cadres and personnel directly taking part in carrying out economic and cultural cooperation with the two other fraternal countries, so that they may be deeply imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism in the special relations among the three countries, firmly grasp the objectives and principles that guide the relations in all tasks undertaken in cooperation among the three countries as stipulated in the joint statement of the 1983 Vientiane summit conference, and hold fast to the objective and principles that guide the economic and cultural cooperation already agreed among the three countries. On this basis, each party must actively contribute to developing the potentials in natural resources, labor, and existing material and technical basis of the other fraternal countries, considering the development of these fraternal countries as one's own country, and wholeheartedly and satisfactorily fulfilling one's obligations to the other fraternal countries in all tasks undertaken in cooperation.

Adequately upholding the responsibilities of all parties and attaching importance to their interests are an essential condition for increasing the strength and effectiveness of cooperation in all domains.

However, while stressing the accounting system and the principle of mutual benefit, we cannot stray from the political goal and pure internationalism. In our relationship with Laos and Cambodia, we must thoroughly understand our party's viewpoint that "it is necessary to always devote all our hearts and efforts to fulfilling our international obligations toward the two fraternal countries and, at the same time, to closely cooperate and affect mutual assistance with them in all respects so as to serve ever more effectively the cause of consolidating national defense and security and developing the economy and culture in each country" (footnote: Documents of the Fifth Party Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Vol. I, p 147)

Cooperation among the three Indochinese countries does not in any way contradict cooperation between each of them and those countries outside the Indochinese peninsula, including capitalist countries, nor can it replace the latter cooperation. An important principle of the cooperation among the three Indochinese countries is respect for the sovereignty of each country in adopting its lines and plans for economic and cultural development as well as in defining its own relations of international cooperation. In the last analysis, the enhancement of cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in all respects is aimed at creating favorable conditions for each of them to develop its broad relations of international cooperation. In particular, economic and cultural cooperation among the three Indochinese countries goes well together with all-round cooperation between these countries and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Far from contradicting each other, these two processes -- which are being conducted simultaneously -- supplement and aid each other.

Economic and cultural cooperation among the three Indochinese countries is now in its initial stage, but it promises extremely fine prospects. We must constantly improve our knowledge, carefully study the various economic issues and policies related to economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries, and revamp the managerial apparatus so as to organize and direct the implementation of all tasks involving economic and cultural cooperation mentioned above effectively and with good quality. It is also necessary to draw upon experience and exchange it with each of the two fraternal countries so as to jointly strengthen cooperation among the three countries and constantly enhance its effectiveness.

NHAN DAN ON COOPERATIVIZATION PROGRESS IN SOUTH

BK051204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 85

[NHAN DAN 4 May editorial: "Basically Complete Agricultural Cooperativization in Former Nam Bo Within 1985"]

[Text] In recent years, the provinces and municipalities in former Nam Bo have made intensive efforts to encourage and arrange for peasants to embark vigorously on collectivized production work, chiefly under the format of production collectives. Land reallocation has been continuously carried out and basically completed. The movement to build solidarity production teams as a preparatory step toward organizing production collectives and setting up a number of cooperatives on an experimental basis has expanded in many localities. This revolution of production relations, is changing the appearance of the countryside in Nam Bo, has encountered favorable conditions as well as numerous difficulties and complexities.

To date, the provinces and municipalities in Nam Bo have set up 30,587 production collectives and 492 cooperatives, bringing 64.5 percent of the cultivated area and 71.7 percent of the total number of peasants' families into collectivized production. The movement has developed vigorously in rice-growing areas, especially those with high yields, and in a number of subsidiary food crop areas. After Tien Giang Province, Ho Chi Minh City and Ben Tre Province have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. Some other provinces have finished 60-70 percent of this process. With the current momentum, it can be affirmed that the whole of Nam Bo has the conditions and capability for basically completing agricultural cooperativization by the end of 1985 by using production collective as the main format, bringing more than 75 percent of the cultivated area into collectivized production, and meeting the target set forth by the fifth party congress with regard to the number of collectivized peasants' families.

The production collectives and cooperatives, despite having been set up recently and quickly, having poor material-technical bases, and facing a shortage of supplies, have clearly demonstrated their superiority over individual production. Many collectivized production units have succeeded fairly well in carrying out intensive crop cultivation, multicropping, and crop switching; have started to develop additional branches and trades; and are gradually embarking on comprehensive agriculture. They have learned to carry out comprehensive business activities, achieved ever-increasing crop yields, increased the peasants' income, and fulfilled their grain obligations to the state in a fairly satisfactory manner. A number of localities, in combining the movement with the transformation of industry and trade, have set up marketing and credit cooperatives, and, by linking the activities of all three sectors, have initially succeeded in freeing the peasantry from exploitation in the form of usury.

The issue being raised in Nam Bo at present is to continue urgently and consistently setting up new production collectives and to pay attention to consolidating and qualitatively improving the existing production collectives and cooperatives. Setting up new units is the primary task, and consolidating the existing ones is an important task. These two tasks are closely related. Attention must be given to the quality of various formats of collectivized work to ensure that new units will be set up in an urgent and consistent manner. We must avoid the tendency of impatiently and hastily setting up within a short time as many new units as possible without regard to cost. The basic completion of agricultural cooperativization requires that attention be given to both quantity and quality.

New units are being set up and existing ones consolidated in every district and village in conjunction with the building and strengthening of the district and village levels. Some districts and villages should concentrate on setting up new units, while others, which have almost or basically completed the process of cooperativization, should channel their efforts to strengthening the existing units. The concentrated guidance given by party committee echelons at the district, city, and village levels constitutes the factor deciding success. Many districts, cities, and villages have entrusted party committee members with the responsibility of completing cooperativization in the areas under their jurisdiction. The experiences of localities that have finished the cooperativization process must be promptly drawn upon for application elsewhere.

We must strive to achieve cooperativization basically within 1985, completing 75 percent or more of this process in the grain-producing areas and 80-85 percent in areas where intensive cultivation and multicropping are practiced. In the other areas, we must make every effort to build production solidarity teams and bring the majority of the peasantry into these organizations.

A number of production collectives and cooperatives have not yet operated satisfactorily. An estimated 30 percent of production collectives still remain weak and inefficient. Many collectives have begun to grow just one or two crops per year. In some places cooperativization has at times been carried out only perfunctorily, while cadres have not yet been trained in time and in sufficient numbers.

The consolidation and building of production solidarity teams and production collectives require an active but firm attitude and work style that preclude subjectivism and hastiness. The training of cadres, especially managerial and professional cadres and personnel, is an extremely important task. In the Nam Bo countryside, there have appeared increasing numbers of young cadres who are responsive to new developments, capable, and of high quality. However, there is still a lack of balance between the rapidly growing cooperativization movement and the slow training of cadres. This shortcoming should be rectified quickly.

Many production collectives wish to develop into cooperatives. This is a legitimate aspiration. However, in 1985 the localities must concentrate on guiding the efforts for the basic completion of cooperativization. For this reason, cooperatives should be built only on an experimental basis. Many localities have taken the initiative in setting up production collective associations and broadening joint production ventures and economic integration to help promote production and to build additional material and technical bases, thereby enabling agriculture to develop comprehensively while training cadres in preparation for setting up cooperatives in the future. This is a creative way to carry out cooperativization.

It is necessary to consolidate the existing 492 cooperatives in the Nam Bo countryside. Many cooperatives have applied the system of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers, thereby developing production and gradually improving the peasantry's standard of living. However, some cooperatives have been afflicted with confusion in production and business management. These cooperatives should be assisted in overcoming their difficulties and firmly consolidated.

There are many major national anniversaries in 1985. For the vast and rich Nam Bo countryside, this year is all the more significant as far as its efforts to build new production relations are concerned, efforts that are needed to enable all working peasants to become real collective masters. With a correct perception of their task, with centralized guidance, and with the implementation of urgent and firm steps, the Nam Bo provinces and districts will certainly be able to complete agricultural cooperativization basically within this year.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT DETERMINED NOT TO ENDORSE SDI

BK130912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] An American technical mission is expected in Australia late this month to explain the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], also known as "star wars." Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Walter Hamilton, says although Australia is to get a detailed explanation of the space-based antimissile defense system, it is holding fast to a decision not to endorse the plan and is unlikely to accept an invitation to take part in research.

Hamilton says the deputy secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department, Mr Duncan Campbell, told the parliament subcommittee on disarmament and arms control today that there was a series of very difficult contradictions involved in the defense system. However, Mr Campbell said that as the debate on the "star wars" system continued in the United States, support for it was probably increasing. He told a hearing in Canberra that it was the government's view that the present system of nuclear deterrence which would be undercut by the SDI was the only appropriate way of approaching disarmament and arms control.

Satellite Testing Decried

BK100900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Australian Democrats have condemned the government's decision to assist the United States in testing a new satellite surveillance system. Australia's participation in the program was confirmed earlier today by the defense minister, Mr Beazley. The minister said that although the satellite system was associated with the so-called American "star wars" plan to base weapons in space, Australia's part would not be directly linked with "star wars."

The Democrats' spokesman on defense, Senator Mason, said the research was an essential part of the "star wars" system and the government was guilty of hypocrisy in agreeing to participate in the testing.

MINISTER DEPLORES LATEST FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

BK101213 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The acting foreign minister, Senator Evans, said today he deplored the latest French nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The test, believed to be the biggest undertaken since the French began testing there 10 years ago, had an estimated yield of 150 kilotons.

Senator Evans said Australia was extremely concerned at the size of the latest test, adding there was no justification for continued testing, especially of that magnitude. He said Australia would continue to do all it could to seek an end to all nuclear testing by all states through the early conclusion of comprehensive test ban treaty.

MALAYSIAREPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks Held With Mahathir

BK101433 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has said that any Romanian company or supply can participate in the open tender system used in any contracts or purchases by the Malaysian Government. He stresses that the Malaysian Government finds it impossible to sign agreements without the system. The prime minister said this during official talks with his Romanian counterpart, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, in Kuala Lumpur today.

Among those present during the talks were Trade Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Prime Minister Dascalescu was accompanied by a 9-member delegation.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir emphasized on efforts to encourage marketing in the country in line with the free-enterprise system. He also touched on the existence of fields for greater economic relations between Malaysia and Romania. The prime minister said that further discussions on various fields of trade in which Romania can participate will be held by Tengku Razaleigh and his counterpart, Mr Alexandru Rosu.

Meanwhile, the Romanian prime minister identified fields in which his country is interested in Malaysia. The fields include the development of natural gas, mini-hydroelectric plants, gas and oil exploration, and the construction of railways. He also proposed for the further promotion of relations not only at the state level but also among companies and organizations in the two countries.

Mahathir Hosts Dinner

BK110959 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has reminded the big powers not to ignore the voice of small countries in negotiations on world security. The prime minister points out that the security of the world or any continent is not the concern of only the big powers. The small countries, whose security is a subject of negotiations, also have a role to play.

He was speaking at a dinner in honor of the Romanian prime minister, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, in Kuala Lumpur last night. The Romanian leader arrived in the federal capital yesterday for a 4-day visit.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that small countries must be given the rights to voice their thoughts and ideas so that the security of the big powers would not be at the sacrifice of that of the smaller nations. Malaysia shares Romania's concern over increased armament in Europe as it believed that the instability in the continent will also have wider political implications. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the allotted sum of money and resources being allocated for the development of both nuclear and conventional weapons could be better used to serve the cause of humanity. He stressed the need for all states to renew their commitment towards a comprehensive program of general and complete disarmament. In this regard, he hoped present negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva would result in an agreement that would prevent an escalation of the arms race.

Economic Briefing Given

BK111009 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Visiting Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu has expressed interest in the way Malaysia plans its economic programs for the benefit of the country and the people. After listening to a briefing given to him by the Economic Planning Unit [EPU] in Kuala Lumpur, he posed various questions including the role of the private sector in national economic planning. The briefing, which lasted for more than an hour, was given by EPU Deputy Director Dr Aris Osman.

Mr Dascalescu was also curious to find out how economic programs involving the private sector were implemented and achieved. Dr Aris told him that the government provided guidelines, incentives, and support to the private sector in economic development activities.

Mr Dascalescu was earlier informed that world economic recession had affected Malaysia's economic development. Dr Aris said that a total government investment in the national economy under the Fourth Malaysia Plan was expected to increase from the estimated \$40,000 million to \$60,000 million [Malaysian] because of a decrease in private sector investment. The Romanian prime minister said that his country, too, was not spared from the effects of the world economic recession.

Departs for Jakarta

BK130935 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Romanian Prime Minister Mr Constantin Dascalescu and his wife Mrs Elena Dascalescu left Kuala Lumpur for Jakarta today after a 4-day visit to Malaysia. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his wife Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah were at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to bid them farewell. During his stay in the country, Mr Dascalescu held discussions with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir on bilateral relations between Malaysia and Romania. They also exchanged views on international issues. Among the places the Romanian leader visited were the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia, and the land scheme of the Federal Land Development Authority.

DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES SRV REFUGEE PROBLEMS

BK071106 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Malaysia does not want to be saddled with the problem of having Vietnamese illegal immigrants, who now number about 8,000, in the country. As such, the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, urged the recipient countries to speed up their resettlement programs. He also seeks Vietnam's cooperation in tightening control of the departure of the boat people through an orderly departure program. Datuk Musa made the remarks during a 45-minute meeting with a 6-member delegation led by the Australian minister of immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr Chris Hurford, in Kuala Lumpur today.

Briefing reporters after the meeting, a Foreign Ministry official said Datuk Musa expressed his appreciation for Australia's commitment to continue taking in the Vietnamese illegal immigrants who are now located in two transit camps in Pulau Bidong, off Terengganu, and in Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur.

MARCOS PREDICTS 'COMPLETE ECONOMIC RECOVERY'

HK110021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [10 May] that complete economic recovery can be expected in 2 or 3 years. This assessment was made to officers of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, who called on him at Malacanang. To ensure the success of the economic recovery program of the government, the president said national unity and cooperation is necessary. He said the political leadership hopes to shorten the time in achieving economic recovery, but this can only come about if there are no divisions in society.

The president emphasized that divisiveness should not be allowed to prevail during this crucial period, because we will end up paying a higher price for economic recovery, while the people continue to suffer because of the delay in gaining complete recovery.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Cesar Virata leaves for New York within the next few days. He will sign with foreign banks creditors the agreement providing for \$925 million in new money and \$3 billion in trade facilities for the Philippines. Virata is predicting that the new money and trade facilities will lead a revival of industrial firms affected by the recent economic difficulties. The prime minister said a number of firms will now be able to obtain raw materials easily. The prime minister said the major portion of the trade facility will be used to extend loans to exporters.

SURVEY FORECASTS MARCOS WIN OVER DIVIDED OPPOSITION

HK100937 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 10 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos, even with only 16 per cent of the votes, will win the 1987 presidential elections if the opposition fielded more than two candidates, according to a survey published today.

His four strongest contenders however command a combined total of 30 per cent of the votes, while a full 29 per cent of the respondents were undecided, according to the survey published by the MR. AND MS. newsmagazine.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, the head of the main opposition alliance United Nationalist Democratic Opposition (Unido), "puffed behind" with 11 per cent, while former Senator Jovito Salonga of the opposition Liberal Party had nine per cent.

Tying for fourth with five per cent each are ruling New Society Movement (KBL) M.P. and former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, and Butz Aquino, younger brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The 23 other bets were not named.

MR. AND MS. said the survey was done early this year in key Philippine cities by an "independent market research team" which it did not name. A total of 2,000 interviewees, 18-60 years old and from different economic classes, were made to choose from 28 potential bets, it added.

The presidential polls are scheduled for May 1987. KBL leaders say they would defer to Mr. Marcos, who has already declared himself a candidate, while the opposition parties have at least 12 declared bets among them.

The 67-year-old chief executive, in power since 1965, led in all but one of the archipelago's three major island groups. Metropolitan Manila, long held as an opposition bailiwick, emerged as a "leading Marcos fan club," it added. Those who chose Mr. Marcos said he was intelligent and politically experienced, though he "proved wanting in his concern for people."

Mr. Salonga scored among the middle to upper classes, while Mr. Laurel, "came out as a favorite of society's lower stratum."

"What is telling, therefore, among the study's findings, is that, fragmented, the opposition cannot win. But even if it is divided into two parts, it stands a healthy chance against Marcos' 16 per cent," the magazine said. "Marcos is neither as popular as his party claims, nor as unpopular as the opposition would have us believe," it added.

IMELDA MARCOS ADDRESSES VENDORS' COOPERATIVE GROUP

HK091444 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Report by Cubao reporter Merce Lapuz; passages within quotation marks in English -- recorded]

[Text] Today at noon, the National Market Vendors' Cooperative Service Federation, Incorporated, held their sixth annual general assembly at Heroes' Hall in Malacanang and was addressed by the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos. The proceedings were formally opened by Mrs Leonora Avante, chairman of the federation. A short talk was given by Assistant Secretary Nelia T. Gonzales of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and The Honorable Salvador Escudero III, minister of agriculture and food. Vice Governor Ismael Mathay also addressed the members. The executive officer, James Robertson, spoke about tax exemptions, which he asked be granted once again to all of the cooperatives.

In her reply, the first lady said the president was not to blame for this because it is not his doing. This is a requirement of the IMF, which is preventing the president from passing any more presidential decrees since taxes are a source for paying our foreign loans. Mrs Marcos also spoke about the Filipino ideology, which she says the president is practicing so as to unite the nation. She mentioned his seven pillars of "moral reservation" which are: first, nationalism, which means that the Filipino is the most valuable asset in the nation; second, "internationalism" -- according to the first lady, the Filipino is a citizen of the world; third, freedom of belief, which means respecting whatever a person believes in; fourth, self-reliance, which is what the sariling sikap [government program] is all about; fifth, social justice; sixth, barangays; and seventh, identity and unity. The first lady stressed all these as she said it is time for Filipinos to be united. She also pledged her support for the cooperative movement.

WHITE PAPER ON COMMUNIST INSURGENCY RELEASED

HK130348 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [12 May] made public a white paper on communist insurgency in the country. The paper revealed in detail the history, strategy, leadership, and evolution of the insurgent movement and the government's response to the threat it poses to national stability. The release of the white paper to the public was aimed at creating popular awareness of the threat and to arouse the people's active participation in confronting the insurgent threat. The white paper was based on recently declassified documents and in-depth analyses by military and civilian authorities of the rebel movement.

ENRILE SAYS NPA RECEIVING NO FOREIGN AID

HK081530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1506 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP) -- Philippine Communist insurgents are receiving absolutely no foreign aid, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said here today. "As far as we know, it's zero," Mr Enrile told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines after being asked if the communist New People's Army (NPA) had been receiving material aid from foreign supporters.

He affirmed that no arms, funds, food and medicines had been received from abroad by the estimated 12,000-strong NPA, but added: "moral assistance, that is something that cannot be quantified." Mr Enrile confirmed the absence of foreign aid to the rebels as he reiterated that it was the government's policy not to allow or ask U.S. troops to help quell the insurgency unless it took on a "foreign content."

China had been accused of aiding the Maoist NPA until it normalized diplomatic ties with the Philippines in 1975. The leftist insurgency is now widely believed to be a fully self-sufficient movement.

Manila and Washington are bound by a mutual defense treaty calling on the United States to aid the Philippines in case of external aggression. "If there is a foreign content to the problem, and depending upon the magnitude...and the nature of that foreign content, then it could be that we may invoke the provisions of the mutual defense treaty," he said. He said that even if Manila invoked the treaty against a foreign-aided leftist insurgency, the U.S. assistance may not be in the form of troops.

Mr Enrile stressed that Manila did not invoke the treaty when the Arab-backed Moslem separatist movement flared up in the southern Island of Mindanao in the mid-1970's. That bloody campaign has waned.

(Meanwhile in the southern city of Cagayan de Oro, military and police officials said five NPA rebels and three civilians were killed in separate incidents in Misamis Oriental Province last night. Government troops engaged an NPA band in a two-hour gunfight, killing five and wounding an undetermined number of guerrillas while a soldier was wounded, Regional Military Command spokesman based in the city said. They said the fatalities were believed to be part of a 200-man guerrilla force who attacked and overran the town hall of Lugait west of the city Sunday. Police spokesmen said an NPA liquidation squad shot dead a village chief and his two companions in a village near the city.)

VIRATA SUGGESTS TIES BETWEEN STRIKES, INSURGENCY

HK101550 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 May 85 pp 1, 4

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata pointed yesterday to a possible tieup between the current rash of strikes and the spread of insurgency. He warned that labor unrest in the country could drive foreign investors away and set back the gains made in the national recovery effort.

"We are concerned that a number of strikes have been called and that many of those manning the picket lines are reportedly not employees of the strike-bound firms," Virata told yesterday's regular weekly meeting of the Batasan Breakfast Club at the UP [University of the Philippines] Asian Institute of Tourism.

Member of Parliament Wilson Gamboa (UNIDO) [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]-Negros Occidental) told the same meeting some opposition leaders have links with the New People's Army [NPA] "in their personal capacity" but doubted President Marcos' claim of a plot allegedly being hatched by the opposition and the NPA to sow terror and violence in next year's local poll and in the 1987 presidential election.

MP Homobono A. Adaza (MA [Mindanao Alliance]-Misamis Oriental) said the President's statement was a "complete and unmitigated fabrication."

When Virata was asked whether he meant that the current strikes infiltrated by outsiders had political overtones, he said: "Ideologies have political manifestations as far as objectives are concerned."

The prime minister's statement jibed with earlier government claims that many of the country's labor unions have been infiltrated by subversives out to foment labor unrest to undermine the national economy.

Virata said foreign investors are closely watching the state of industrial peace in the Philippines. Newsletters about the Philippines, he said, invariably mention the strikes here, particularly those called in the export processing zones.

"Many of the light industries here (mostly run by multinationals) don't like trouble," Virata said. "If their operations are disrupted every now and then, making it difficult for them to fulfill their commitments, they will look for other places and transfer elsewhere."

Virata, who is concurrently minister of finance, allayed opposition fears about the use of the recently approved \$10-billion economic rescue package in the form of trade credits and new loans from the country's international commercial bank creditors.

"What assurance do we have that there will be changes from the way our economic policies and plans were administered by our economic managers in the past?" MP Ramon V. Mitra (PDP-LABAN [Philippino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Palawan) asked.

Virata rejected Mitra's view that although the Batasan, under the Constitution, has the exclusive power to appropriate public funds, it has practically no say on how the new loans will be used.

Virata explained that the new money facility is a borrowing of the Central Bank and that it will become part of the country's international dollar reserves. Stressing that the Central Bank is authorized by its charter to borrow, Virata said: "No foreign creditor will lend us any money unless they are satisfied that the loan is in conformity with our Constitution and laws, because the loan could be repudiated."

Some of these borrowed funds will be sold to the private sector to enable them to meet their import requirements, Virata said. "If the government borrows part of these funds, we can only do so through the government agencies, and this is where the Batasan can come in so it can impose controls on the allocation and use of the funds," Virata said.

On the state of the national economy, Virata said he looked forward to a turnaround as the economy has bottomed out and moved away from the uncertainties of 1983 and 1984 characterized by wild speculations and panic buying. "Businessmen have moved away from that psychology and are just waiting for the lowering of interest rates," Virata said.

He said he expected interest rates to level down at 22 percent. When that happens, he added, there will be a great demand for dollars and the trade sector will be making use of the new trade credit facilities.

In a privilege speech during the Question Hour, Adaza said that if Marcos is to be believed, he should name those opposition leaders who he said had made arrangements with the NPA. "The opposition does not need guns to win elections," he said, adding that the elections from 1978 up to 1984 have demonstrated that beyond doubt. "All the opposition needs to have for victory is the collective courage of the people and a ballpen," the Misamis Oriental solon said.

TWO LEADERS ARRESTED FOR ROLE IN MINDANAO STRIKE

HK101156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Davao, Philippines, May 10 (AFP) — Two militant opposition leaders were arrested here today on orders of President Ferdinand Marcos for leading a transport strike which crippled parts of Mindanao Island last week, the military said. Lawyers Laurente Ilagan, 38, national vice-president of the new Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), and Antonio Arellano, 35, Bayan National Council member, were held without bail at a camp near this southern city, an official said.

Regional Constabulary Commander Brigadier-General Dionisio Tan-Gatue told reporters Mr Ilagan was arrested "on the strength of a PDA" (Preventive Detention Action) because "he was the leader of the Welga ng Bayan (People's Strike)." A PDA is a special presidential order allowing the detention of a suspected dissident for up to a year without conviction.

A Bayan-led transport strike crippled the major towns and cities of the southern Island of Mindanao on May 2-3. Military officials charged that it was organized by the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Bayan officials in Manila could not be reached for comment. Former Senator Jose Diokno, elected Bayan president last weekend at the Alliance's founding congress in Manila, was out of the country.

Mr Ilagan was arrested by soldiers while sipping coffee at a canteen across the street from his law office in downtown Davao. Mr Arellano was held at the military camp later after he led other lawyers inquiring about the arrest.

Mr Arellano's companions told reporters, who were barred from entering the camp, that regional military intelligence chief Colonel Nelson Estare told them that Mr Arellano and five others were also covered by the PDA.

The jailed lawyers are members of the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), the country's premier organization of human rights lawyers. FLAG is also headed by Mr Diokno.

(In Manila, acting FLAG Chairman Joker Arroyo and other officers swiftly denounced the Davao arrests. FLAG was founded by Mr Diokno in 1974 after his release from two years of military detention. The country was under martial law from September 1972 to January 1981. "This is a clear pattern of the military's intention to bar lawyers from handling human rights and national security cases. FLAG condemns this reprehensible pattern which is clearly an attempt by government to quell all advocacy of human and constitutional rights," a FLAG statement said. FLAG said at least three of its members had been murdered, and two remain jailed after their arrest two weeks ago in the far northern Province of Abra.)

Gen Tan-Gatue said at the military camp here: "Ilagan would have been arrested two days back but he was in Kidapawan (town) with Diokno."

Davao FLAC members said the military was now searching for Fabian Diaz, head of the Mindanao Transport Workers Alliance (Transmission) which took part in the transport strike.

REHABILITATION PROGRAM AUTHORIZED FOR NPA MEMBERS

HK100518 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Military authorities have been ordered to draft a program for the rehabilitation of surrenderees of the New People's Army [NPA] similar to the ongoing program for the MNLF returnees. The directive was issued to acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos by Deputy Defense Minister for Civilian Relations Carlos Cajelo. The defense official said many NPA terrorists want to return to the fold of the law but are afraid to come down off the hills for fear of being liquidated. Cajelo told Gen Ramos that many NPA rebels in Mindanao want to return to the government fold but are reluctant because of the absence of any rehabilitation program for their eventual assimilation to the mainstream of Philippine society.

Official Cited on Program

HK101505 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 May 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida]

[Excerpt] Many NPA [New People's Army] surrenderers are being killed instead of being helped to return to the peaceful life, Deputy Defense Minister Carlos B. Cajelo told a conference in Camp Crame yesterday. Cajelo said such killings have been taking place in North Cotabato, his province, but did not mention who was responsible. He told the conferees, led by Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting chief of staff: "Many of them (NPA) want to return to the fold of the law, but they are afraid to come down from the hills." Accordingly, he asked the Armed Forces leadership to develop a rehabilitation program for NPA surrenderers similar to the one being carried out for Moro National Liberation Front returnees. General Ramos said the program will include job opportunities, livelihood projects and security for the rebels and their families. Cajelo also told the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and police officials at the conference that during his trips to Mindanao, he had gathered that "not all NPA rebels are communists" and "a lot of them joined the movement against their will."

Meanwhile, Australia pledged to continue giving aid the Philippines despite criticism coupled with a "lecture" by the New People's Army. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said a review team who visited the Northern Samar Integrated Rural Development Project last week had concluded that there was no need to withdraw Australian personnel from the project despite the "lecture" incident last April 12. On that day, armed members of the NPA apprehended project personnel, including some Australians, and told them that the Northern Samar project should stop. They also criticized Australia's relations with the Philippines. The review team recommended that the project continue but with modifications to its design and structure, for the security of project personnel.

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